

SENATE

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1939

The Chaplain, Rev. ZēBarney T. Phillips, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Father of infinite love, by whose power alone we are enabled to lift our thoughts above the trivial cares and paltry hopes of life: Quiet our minds of their fretting and send Thou some word of Thine to make a highway to our hearts that truth may dawn upon us. Thou bindest us to life by sweet and tender ties, loved ones, and friends who inspire us to be our noblest, truest selves; for these priceless gifts we thank Thee. And, as we pause to pay reverent tribute to the memory of our gallant friend and late companion, whose kind and courteous ways were known to all, we pray that Thou will give to each one of us in the days that lie ahead the grace to refrain alike from the unkind word and the unkind silence in our relations with each other. We ask it in the Saviour's name and for His sake. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, January 3, 1939, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

ADMINISTRATION OF OATH TO SENATOR THOMAS OF OKLAHOMA

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, my colleague from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS] is present and ready to take the oath of office.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The oath will be administered to the Senator-elect from Oklahoma if he will present himself at the desk.

Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, escorted by Mr. LEE, advanced to the Vice President's desk, and the oath of office prescribed by law was administered to him by the Vice President.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Calloway, one of its reading clerks, informed the Senate that a quorum of the House of Representatives had assembled, that WILLIAM B. BANKHEAD, a Representative from the State of Alabama, had been elected Speaker, and that South Trimble, a citizen of the State of Kentucky, had been elected Clerk of the House of Representatives of the Seventy-sixth Congress.

The message also informed the Senate that a committee of three Members had been appointed by the Speaker, on the part of the House of Representatives, to join with the committee on the part of the Senate to notify the President of the United States that a quorum of each House had assembled and that Congress was ready to receive any communication that he might be pleased to make, and that the Speaker had appointed Mr. RAYBURN, Mr. DOUGHTON, and Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts the members of the committee on the part of the House of Representatives.

The message transmitted to the Senate the resolutions of the House of Representatives adopted as a tribute to the memory of Hon. Royal S. Copeland, late a Senator from the State of New York.

The message communicated to the Senate the intelligence of the death of Hon. John J. Boylan, late a Representative from the State of New York, and transmitted the resolutions of the House thereon.

The message also communicated to the Senate the intelligence of the death of Hon. Stephen W. Gambrill, late a Representative from the State of Maryland, and transmitted the resolutions of the House thereon.

The message further communicated to the Senate the intelligence of the death of Hon. Robert L. Bacon, late a Representative from the State of New York, and transmitted the resolutions of the House thereon.

The message also communicated to the Senate the intelligence of the death of Hon. Allard H. Gasque, late a Representative from the State of South Carolina, and transmitted the resolutions of the House thereon.

The message announced that the House had agreed to a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 3), in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Wednesday, the 4th day of January 1939, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving such communications as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them.

NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. McNARY advanced in the center aisle and Mr. BARKLEY said: Mr. President, the committee appointed on the part of the Senate to act in conjunction with a similar committee on the part of the House to notify the President that the Congress is now in session and ready for business has discharged its duty, and the President has indicated that he will address a joint session of the Congress later in the day.

JOINT MEETING OF THE TWO HOUSES

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a concurrent resolution from the House of Representatives, which will be read.

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 3) was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the two Houses of Congress assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Wednesday, the 4th day of January 1939, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving such communications as the President of the United States shall be pleased to make to them.

NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR COMMISSION

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair appoints the Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD] as a member on the part of the Senate of the New York World's Fair Commission, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Royal S. Copeland.

INVESTIGATION OF THE TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair appoints the Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD] as a member on the part of the Senate of the Special Joint Congressional Committee to Investigate the Tennessee Valley Authority, to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of service of Hon. Fred H. Brown, a former Senator from New Hampshire.

INVESTIGATION OF CONDITIONS IN THE AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair desires to announce that during the recess of the Seventy-fifth Congress he appointed the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY] as a member of the Special Committee to Investigate Conditions in the American Merchant Marine, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Royal S. Copeland, late a Senator from New York.

ADDRESS BY RT. HON. ANTHONY EDEN, M. P.

Mr. PITTMAN. Mr. President, I have in my hand an address delivered by Rt. Hon. Anthony Eden at the annual congress of the National Association of Manufacturers held in New York City on the 9th of December 1938. I have read this address with interest; in fact, I enjoyed hearing its delivery over the radio. I think it is one of the ablest expositions of democracy and a comparison of the ideology of democratic governments and totalitarian governments that I have ever read. The address was in excellent taste; it was splendidly received throughout the country; in fact, I may take the liberty to say that I have never known a foreigner coming to our country unofficially who has been more cordially received than has Capt. Anthony Eden. I ask unanimous consent of the Senate that this address be published in the RECORD as a part of these remarks.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Though in years gone by I have visited Canada and, indeed, have been fortunate enough to cross that Dominion from Quebec to Vancouver, to view its scenic beauties and witness its industrial life, I have only once before, and that for a few hours at Hawaii, set foot

on the soil of the United States. You will note, then, how much my education has been neglected, and pardon, I hope, my consequent shortcomings.

Before turning to the immediate subject matter of my speech, there is one reference I must make. We are all, I feel sure, glad that a trade agreement has been signed between our two countries. This is neither the time nor the place to discuss its details, but it is all to the good that a step should have been taken which will free and further the flow of commerce in this troubled world. Great credit seems to me to be due, if I may say so, to the two Governments and to the negotiators for the pertinacity with which they have pursued their objective. The outcome must be particularly satisfying to the President and to Mr. Hull, who have, despite all difficulties, for so long maintained their confidence in this policy of trade agreements.

I hope as the outcome of this visit to the United States, all too short, unfortunately though it must be, to learn something of your outlook on world affairs. Nothing is more stimulating to any mind than to view an old problem from a new angle, and so I have come to your great country to listen and to learn much more than to speak. Tonight, however, I appreciate that it is my turn to do my part of the bargain. Though therefore what I can tell you is much less valuable than what you could teach me, I am asked to speak to you tonight of the problems that confront democracy in this modern world, and I must perforce do my best.

In what I say to you I shall seek to put before you what I believe to be the point of view of the average Englishman upon the world problems of today. For though there are differences between us at home, even important differences, as there must be in any free community, yet there are certain fundamentals upon which we are all agreed. I belong, as do so many of you in this room tonight, to the war generation, to a generation which is sometimes referred to in my country as the missing generation. It is a generation which has, quite literally, been decimated. Almost every family has suffered, some have suffered severely, and as inevitably happens, we have lost our best. Yet perhaps the survivors of that generation have a special right to give their message to the world, to the vigorous combative new world which is taking shape around us at this hour.

What was it that some 20 years ago we and you both fought to achieve? Men spoke of the war to end war, and even if that seemed to some a goal beyond immediate human reach, we did have faith that the power of arrogant militarism would be destroyed, as we hoped, forever. It was our ambition that the nations should enter upon an era of peaceful relations, when barriers to trade and intercourse between peoples would be broken down; when, in the words later embodied in the Kellogg Pact—which bears the name of one of your own statesmen—the nations of the world would renounce war "as an instrument of national policy." Tolerance and justice, we hoped, not force and greed, would rule. Twenty years after we can reflect ruefully how remote we are from the goal of our hopes. We could spend a long time discussing how this has come about. The blame does not lie upon one government alone, nor upon one nation alone. But such jobbing backward is a vain pursuit, nor is there time for it now. The realities that face us demand all our energy and all our concentration. What are these realities? They are blunt and grim. National animosities have not been exorcised; on the contrary, they appear to have been intensified under the banner of rival ideologies. Nor has the way to peace been made plain. Whatever else the world may now have been made, it has plainly not been made safe for democracy. Other systems of government, deriving authority from a totally different philosophy, throw out their strident challenge.

These seem to us in our own country to be the forces that confront us. These forces, and the events which they have let loose, have affected England very closely, perhaps even more closely than the United States, or, if they have not affected us more closely, they have done so in a different way. Faced with such a challenge, we are acutely conscious of the need to defend ourselves, both materially and spiritually, from the gathering storms, to make sure where we stand, and what it is we stand for, and, having made sure, to stand firm. In any self-examination, if it be honest and thorough, we cannot but be conscious of many defects, of many benefits that we have perhaps taken for granted, of many traditions to which we have been content to pay lip service, of a spiritual capital which we have inherited from our fathers, and to which we have not perhaps added our quota.

That is one side of the picture, and a side to which we must not shut our eyes if self-examination is to serve any useful purpose. A false complacency is the worst calamity that can befall any nation in critical times. To realize then the extent of the challenge that confronts us, and to be conscious of our own shortcomings, are both necessary. But to be conscious of shortcomings is not to proclaim that we are faint-hearted, still less to suggest that we are decadent. Let me say this with all emphasis. I am convinced, from my own experience of what men and women in Britain are thinking and feeling today, that the British people are just the same people as they have been in the greatest moments of their history; that they have the same beliefs, the same conceptions of life and society. The Great War and its aftermath have not shaken the fundamental faiths, nor undermined the qualities of our people. We do still care deeply, strongly, and for the same thing.

It is quite true that we criticize one another sometimes; we have always done so, and I suppose we always shall. In itself this is no unhealthy sign in any free community, but this does not alter the fact that at heart we all want the same things; we all want to preserve our liberties; we all want freedom and security, not only

for ourselves but for our children, and for our children's children. We all want peace, however much we may differ as to the method we think best to follow in order to win the common goal. There is a unity of outlook deeper than all the more superficial disunities of expression. What a nation has in common is what matters most. The still waters of community of outlook sometimes run so deep that they are less noticeable than the controversial ripples on the surface, but they matter more.

It is the essence of democracy that it provides constant schooling in this endless adventure which is the art of government. Democracy is a university in which we learn from one another. It can never be a barracks, where blind obedience is the first essential.

In our university, then, we must be constantly reexamining our political faith and applying it to the conditions of the modern world. Every political system, be it democratic or autocratic, must continually evolve, and in the last resource the survival of democracy must depend upon the faith which it inspires and the results which, through faith, it can achieve. We have to make sure that the way we practice democracy is the most likely way, in the changing circumstances of the world, to guarantee the best and freest life for the members of the community to which we belong. Democracy must have the strength of the best-tempered steel, not rigid but supple. It must have the strength of the highest form of discipline—self-discipline. It must have the courage to recognize mistakes and injustices, as well as to stand firm for what is right and what is just. This is a high ideal, but without an ideal, man will never give of his best. We have to choose what we believe to be the true ideal and, having chosen it, hold to it and work for it.

The differences in my country and yours are many and varied; indeed, I am prepared to discover many more such differences in these next few days than I have been conscious of hitherto. Yet despite them all our conception of the state in our society is very much the same, and, what is more important, I believe it is the right conception, a just conception, and one that gives the best scope for human progress. I believe, too, that if we are determined that it shall survive, it will survive; but if we are not so determined, it may well perish. The clock of human progress will then be set back, and we shall not be faithful trustees of what we have inherited, and we shall leave a legacy of strife and confusion to those who come after us.

I am not going to attempt to define democracy. There are many forms and shades of it in many countries, just as there are many forms and shades of dictatorship. I would therefore concern myself only with what is common to all forms of democracy, and what is the most important aspect of it to those who live under it, what, in fact, we in England and you in America cherish most.

We and you stand for democracy because we stand for the rights of the individual; because our purpose is to assure freedom for the expression of thought; to encourage conditions in which the individual human personality can live and grow. Man was not, in our view, made for the state. The state was made for man. The art of government consists in striking a just balance between the claims of the individual and those of the state to which he owes allegiance.

We are living through an attempt to persuade man to reverse his faith. After centuries of endeavor, he is threatened by the state he has himself created. Man's purpose in creating that state was to enable him to live in order and security; to guarantee to him the opportunity to exercise his faculties freely. It would indeed be the greatest irony in human history if mankind were to allow all progress to be stifled by the setting up of a new form of idolatry, the worship of the state, to which all men must bow down, and to which they must sacrifice their freedom of faith, of speech, of worship. Yet such is now the doctrine in many lands, and it has passionate and ruthless devotees. "Man," said Pascal, "is an incomprehensible creature."

No believer in democracy could ever accept such a state of affairs. It is not that we, to whom has been handed down this heritage of freedom, have a false conceit of ourselves. We in Britain know full well that we are no paragons. We acknowledge, of course, that there are many checkered pages in our long history. One of the worst concerns our dealings with you 160 years ago.

Yet, admitting all this, we know that there are certain standards in which we believe and which we will not yield up.

In our conception, a modern democratic state must be based upon racial and religious toleration. Each citizen must enjoy individual liberty, all must be equal before the law. The rights of minorities and majorities alike must be honored and respected. These beliefs are, we are convinced, the basis of all progress. As an Englishman addressing this great American audience tonight, I tell you that these are the beliefs of our English people still and that they will hold to them in the years that lie ahead.

Let us, then, sum up, and in so doing let us seek to look into the future.

What do we see?

We see a world vigorous and vital but ruthless and challenging—a world where force is for many the only instrument of policy.

In such conditions we know that we must believe in ourselves to live. We know that we must champion our ideals and the faiths to which we hold with an equal strength, or others which we abhor will take their place.

We know that this endeavor will once again tax our strength and our endurance to the uttermost. For all this in spirit we are preparing. Nor are we calling out for help to others, nor seeking to

lure others to pull our chestnuts from the fire. We have no such intention.

We know that we are destined, in our land and in our generation, to live in a period of emergency of which none can see the end. If throughout that testing time, however long or short it be, we hold fast to our faith, cradle it in stone, and set steel to defend it, we can yet hand on our inheritance of freedom, intact, to the generations that are to come.

TRIBUTE TO THE LATE SENATOR COPELAND—ADDRESS BY SENATOR VANDENBERG

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, when the Senate ended its session last evening, it adjourned out of respect to the memory of the late Senator ROYAL S. COPELAND, of New York. Last July there was a very beautiful memorial service held at Dexter, Mich., the little home town where Senator COPELAND was born. I was permitted the privilege at that time of delivering a memorial address. As a further mark of respect to our late colleague, whom we all loved and revered, I ask unanimous consent that my address upon that occasion may be printed in the body of the RECORD.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The address is as follows:

It is with mingling sorrow and gratitude that I come today to Dexter to join with you in memorializing your great son, the late senior Senator from New York, who was stricken in the prime of his patriotism and his humanities. Sorrow flows from the loss of a superb citizen and an intimately cherished friend. Gratitude springs from the heritage of a record and an example which spell Christianity and Americanism in their most practical realities. Sorrow lays its wreath upon an honored tomb which marks the long, last home of one whom we can ill spare. Gratitude lights its torch with the fires of his inspiration, which beckon us to the emulation of his virtues and his loyalties. It is good for men and women to meet together in the presence of such a benediction.

ROYAL S. COPELAND was one of the great men of his time. You may test him by many standards and in many fields of action; you will not find him wanting. You may follow him from the humble Michigan farmstead which gave him birth to the proud prestige of his thrice-commissioned Senatorship from the largest and richest State in the Union, and every inch of the way you will find a trail of honor, industry, service, friendliness, and achievement. But of all his sterling characteristics, none ever impressed me more than his tenacious love of his native State of Michigan and his devotion to the village of Dexter, which he ever looked upon as "home, sweet home." He may sleep upon the countryside of his adopted Commonwealth, in whose name he died upon the battle line of public service, but his heart sleeps here in Dexter, where it lived throughout his nearly 70 years of fruitful life.

No stranger can tell you what you meant to him. You know. It is written in the story of this community. It permeates the air you breathe. It is present in his gifts. It is part of your endowment. Never was he so happy and so carefree as when he would cross over to my Senate desk and tell me, as he did repeatedly each year, that he was "leaving for Dexter" in a few hours. Nothing could be more appropriate than that Dexter should gather round his memory this afternoon and for years to come as at a precious shrine. You honor yourselves when you honor him, because no community in America ever had a greater friend or a worthier son.

I hope that I may speak of him as you would speak of him, because that would be his wish. Perhaps I can, in some small degree, because we had a complete and never-tarnished bond of confidence and trust. All things considered, I think he was probably my closest associate throughout the 10 years of my own tenure in the Senate. If I linger on the personal note and speak of myself in these connections, I beg that you forgive me. It is only because I feel his passing as intimately as you. It is only because I thus may indicate that I know whereof I speak when I testify to his character and his achievements.

For 10 years we sat and served together on the great Senate Committee on Commerce, over which he ably presided as chairman since 1933. Although we were theoretically in opposite political parties, I do not recall more than one single occasion when we disagreed in his committee throughout this decade. I saw the indefatigable industry of the man at first hand and I marveled at his capacity for effective work. I saw his relentless loyalty to clean principles of government and to sound political economy, and I always found inspiration in his leadership. I saw his natural friendliness, his good humor, his common touch, all of them an incalculable factor in composing committee differences among his colleagues. I saw him champion his committee's reports in the forum of an always critical Senate and in the difficulties of debate, and I doubt if any of his colleagues can match his performance in the matter of results conclusively obtained.

In the larger fields of action, involving great fundamental principles of government, more than once I saw him under acid test. For the sake of principle I saw him forced to part company with his own political associates and to disagree with erstwhile friends. But I never knew him to desert a principle when once an issue came to grips with what he believed to be the destiny of constitutional democracy. In such circumstances he was always first to

accept the challenge; and, having enlisted in a cause, he never knew the meaning of truce or of surrender. You will search the records of the Senate in vain for any sustained example of greater bravery or of greater willingness to face the bitterness of conflict.

He loved America and the American system. He really believed in the Declaration of Independence and the true Thomas Jefferson. He personified the living spirit of the Constitution of the United States. When the Constitution faced its greatest crisis since the dark days of Civil War, he waited for nothing and for nobody in standing forward to defend the integrity of an independent Supreme Court. He left no doubt as to his position from the first hour when this desperate issue was joined. He fought for the faith of his fathers and with the rugged tenacity of the inherited Pilgrim blood that coursed sturdily through his veins. He fought in the Senate. He fought outside upon the public rostrum. He never faltered. He neither asked for quarter nor gave it. Thanks be to God that he lived long enough to see his cause victorious; and prayer be to God that others like him may be found at the sentry posts of the Republic if and when the spirit of the Constitution again be called to battle for its life.

But that is far from all. I never knew any practical legislative proposal to lack his vigorous support if it sought to serve the welfare of the unfortunate, the lowly, or the underprivileged. He believed in social justice; and he practiced what he preached. True to his professional dedications as a great physician, he was particularly eager to promote the public health. He was unique in his dual qualities as a medical statesman; and this is a better, safer country in which to live as a result. One of the last official acts of his life was to successfully pilot a new Pure Food and Drug Act to the statute books after 5 painful years of effort. Here again it almost seems as though a discerning Providence kept him upon a major task until the task was done, and permitted him to close his eyes upon a monumental, finished work.

His legislative record is so long and so complex—to say nothing of the intimate service always cheerfully rendered to all of his constituents, however humble—that the necessary limitations of these observations cannot hope remotely to encompass them. But as a striking example of the amazing breadth of interest which he developed in the life and livelihood of the Nation, I add this exhibit. He was the greatest expert in the Senate on maritime law; and he was the greatest exponent of an adequate American merchant marine. He knew the problem of ships and shipping from crow's-nest to keel; and again it is a solemn and significant coincidence, if nothing else, that he should have completed his latest Maritime Act just a comparatively few days before his untimely death.

He was a powerful member of the Senate Appropriations Committee, the vividly important Senate group which passes upon every bill involving the billions of dollars that flow from the Public Treasury. He was specially charged with responsibility for handling the appropriations of the War Department. The American Army knows precisely what I mean—as does the village of Dexter—when I say that it, too, has lost a great and steadfast friend.

I served with him for 2 years on a special Senate committee which investigated law and order problems in the United States pursuant to a resolution of which he was the author; and a new code of effective Federal cooperation in society's war upon the criminal world was the result. At the time of his passing I was again serving with him on another special Senate committee, again pursuant to one of his resolutions to investigate subversive influences which may be undermining America at sea. Eternal vigilance was the watchword of his action, even as it is in the price of liberty.

The broad extent of his interest in public problems was such that scarcely any of them escaped his tremendous capacity for productive study and research. Indeed, the final entries on his Senate record tell this tale more eloquently than words. In the hard, hot days preceding the last congressional adjournment he was chairman simultaneously of seven different conference committees, representing House and Senate, charged with the responsibility of composing differences between the two branches in respect to important legislation.

It was an inhuman burden to put upon any man. But he who repeatedly warned the rest of us to take care and watch out lest we tax ourselves beyond endurance, he uncomplainingly taxed himself beyond endurance and 24 hours after the curtain fell upon the Congress it fell upon his mortal career. A notable patriotic organization in New York proposed for him this epitaph: "He died at work." Indeed, he did! But I would add one illuminating phrase: "He died at work for his fellow men."

These labors for the commonweal, for the uplift and betterment of humankind, were by no means confined to the jurisdiction of his Senate statesmanship. That was but the fitting climax of a keen, constructive, effective interest in public affairs and of a willingness to give richly of himself in this behalf, began back yonder in the yesterdays when he was a citizen of Michigan. He was mayor of neighboring Ann Arbor at the age of 33, and it was there that I first knew him when I was a college youth. At different times he was president of Ann Arbor's board of education and of its board of park commissioners. He was a force and power in all of his city's civic, educational, and religious life. He was active in the Methodist Episcopal Church and he lived the religion he professed. He was ever the good samaritan along life's highways. He was ever loyal to every interest and to every assignment which he touched in his long colorful career. Thus, for example, he cherished a deep attachment for the University of Michigan. It was his alma mater. Later he served upon its teaching staff. Though other significant academic honors came to him in later life, through degrees conferred

upon him upon other campuses, the collegiate affection of his life attached itself forever to the yellow and the blue. The University of Michigan richly shared the resources of his great friendship and his unflinching loyalty. Those two treasured words, friendship and loyalty, will cling to him so long as memory survives.

But all this as yet takes no account of the professional career which preceded and subsequently paralleled his public life. He gave himself to medicine with the fine spirit, the same industry, the same effectiveness, the same humanity which trade-marked every act of his life. He was—and he deserved to be—one of the best and most favorably known physicians in the United States. Indeed, I venture the assertion that his expert hands and his helpful words touched more lives than did those of any of the professional contemporaries of his time. He loved his calling, and he justified its finest ideals. Whether he was Mayor COPELAND or Senator COPELAND, or whatever other of the many honorable titles he won unto himself in his long and varied activities, he was always Dr. COPELAND; and I suspect he loved that title best. Somehow, as I think of him, it seems best to fit his gentleness, his kindly ways, his heartfulness, his human sympathies. He became dean of the New York Homeopathic College and Director of Flower Hospital. He became the tremendously effective health commissioner of metropolitan New York. The "country doctor" scaled the heights of his profession. He went from the bottom to the top. Dr. COPELAND would have merited the blessings of his fellow men if Senator COPELAND had never lived.

Truly, we inadequately portray an amazing man. Not often can the story of one life reveal so many interests and a record of achievement in so many fields. And if we were to lift the curtain on his home and family, the portrait would be no less superb. I dare not invade this sacred hearthstone where his empty chair marks the most poignant of all sorrows that attend his passing. But it has been my privilege to look behind that curtain and to see the husband and the father at their best. He was never so happy as in the midst of his own kin; and he was never more generous than in serving their pleasures and their needs. To him, "home" was the sweetest word in the lexicon of worth-while things.

I have attempted, in these brief and wholly insufficient words, to paint the high-lights of the brilliant story of a great American who made his own irresistible way from the humble farmhouse a few miles from Dexter where he was born on November 7, 1868, to an honored, influential seat among the rulers of the Republic where he died on June 17, 1938. It is an epic in American tradition and opportunity transparently clear proof that here beneath the Stars and Stripes which he loved and served so well, there is always the beckoning privilege of high service, high adventure, and high achievement for those who have high purpose in their souls. It is the story of constant loyalty to great ideals whether tested in the crucibles of professional medicine or of statesmanship or of the humanities. It is a record of courage to sustain these ideals at any cost whenever the bugles of duty sounded the reveille that called him to their defense. It is a rare contemplation in popular confidence, whether the confidence of sufferers who trusted his healing advice, or the confidence of more than 10,000,000 people in an electorate that sent him three times to the Senate of the United States, or the confidence of his congressional colleagues who, regardless of differing opinions, deeply believed in him. It is a tribute to that indefatigable industry which works through sheer love of service, which masters multiple tasks through the relentless concentrations of a rugged and receptive mind, and which counts no hours too long, no effort too great, to reach a worthy goal. It is the story of reciprocal human attachments whether in this village of his youth, or in the neighboring city of his early manhood, or in the metropolis of his maturity, or in the National Capitol of his beloved country which never half-masted its flags more sorrowfully to mark the passing of a dependably devoted patriot.

I conclude reluctantly, my fellow citizens of Michigan and of America. It is my final opportunity, my last privilege, to bring the "red carnation" of my affection to the memorial shrine of a great and precious friend. I cannot even yet, myself, realistically understand that I shall never meet him again, and warm to his hearty handclasp and take strength and inspiration from his sympathetic understanding; never again upon this mortal earth. He was so virile, so dynamic, that one thought of him as always living on and on. But inevitably the great accounting comes for all of us. Fortunate are we indeed if we may approach the judgment seat with so complete and so deserved an assurance of the eternal benediction which must have greeted him with the finality of all rewards: "Well done, good and faithful servant; enter, thou, into the kingdom of heaven."

FELICITATIONS FROM SENATE OF CHILE

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a cablegram dated July 5, 1938, from the Senate of Chile, felicitating the Senate of the United States on the occasion of the national anniversary of the independence of the United States, which was ordered to lie on the table.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following concurrent memorial of the Legislature of the State of

Arizona, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys:

House Concurrent Memorial 2

Concurrent memorial on the granting of public land for the maintenance of a colony for crippled children

To the President and Congress of the United States:

Your memorialist respectfully represents:

The State of Arizona has no institution or other adequate means for caring for, treating, rehabilitating, and educating her crippled children, many of whom are so situated as to require public support or assistance, and the responsibility rests upon the Government of providing adequate security for this class of unfortunates.

Within the State of Arizona the Federal Government has reserved, in round figures, for Indian reservations, some 20,000,000 acres, and for national forests and parks more than 13,000,000 acres, while there remains of the public domain, unreserved and unappropriated, about 14,000,000 acres.

Wherefore your memorialist, the House of Representatives of the State of Arizona, the senate concurring, respectfully requests:

1. That legislation be enacted providing for a grant to the State of Arizona of 5,000,000 acres of the unreserved, unappropriated, nonmineral public land lying within its borders, conditioned upon the proceeds from the sale of said land being placed in an inviolable fund, the income from which, together with the proceeds of the rental of said land, shall be used for the maintenance of a colony for crippled children.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate the following joint and concurrent memorials of the Legislature of the State of Arizona, which were referred to the Committee on Finance:

House Joint Memorial 1

A joint memorial relating to old-age assistance

To the President and Congress of the United States of America.

Your memorialist respectfully represents:

The Federal-State cooperative acts governing the dispensing of funds to aged persons have been in force in Arizona for almost 15 months. Experience from their operation discloses the advisability of amending these laws. Since the benefits awarded under this program are limited to the amount needed by each beneficiary, a large force of investigators, clerks, stenographers, auditors, and statisticians are now required. This causes large sums of money, which ought to go to the beneficiary, to be spent on such overhead.

In determining the need of an applicant for old-age assistance a very annoying investigation often cannot be avoided, even when the investigator endeavors to make such examination as agreeable as possible to the aged client. When, however, an investigator lacks tact or wantonly harasses the applicant or is inclined to show favoritism there results discord, dissatisfaction, and ill feeling throughout the entire community in which this takes place. The aforesaid experience reveals this to be too frequently the reaction of the population generally both in Arizona and all the other States, and thus substitutes hatred, friction, and discord for domestic tranquility.

It is the opinion of your memorialist, the Legislature of the State of Arizona, that this can be corrected only by the granting of a flat amount to each eligible person, by being less rigid in the requirements of evidence to substantiate an application, and by making such grant as a pension to everyone reaching the required minimum age and meeting other qualifications, rather than a mere dole to the needy.

It is further the belief of your memorialist that properly caring for aged citizens in accordance with American ideals and American standards unequivocally demands this change in the aforesaid acts.

Wherefore your memorialist, the Legislature of the State of Arizona, prays:

That the Federal Old Age Assistance Act be amended (a) to make the Federal grant a flat amount of not less than the present maximum of \$15 to each qualified person, such sum to be matched by an equal amount by the States; (b) to make the rules of evidence less strict for substantiation of applications; and (c) to make such grants a pension for every qualified person reaching the minimum age rather than a mere dole to the needy.

House Concurrent Memorial 1

Concurrent memorial relating to aged and disabled persons and their eligibility for old-age assistance under the Social Security Act

To the President and Congress of the United States of America:

Your memorialist respectfully represents:

Throughout the State of Arizona, especially in the numerous mining districts, are many totally and permanently disabled persons between the ages of 60 and 65 years whose needs are even greater than those of able-bodied persons over the age of 65 years, and who must be cared for in some way.

States which provide pensions or other forms of relief for such totally and permanently disabled persons under the age of 65 years receive no aid from the Federal Government, under the provisions of the old-age assistance division of the Social Security Act of the United States.

With the limited State moneys for relief the support of such persons is a burden which the States are unable to bear without aid, and the condition of such persons is deplorable.

Wherefore your memorialist, the House of Representatives of the State of Arizona, the senate concurring, prays:

That legislation be enacted to enable States which furnish financial assistance to totally and permanently disabled persons over 60 years but under 65 years of age, who are otherwise eligible, to receive aid from the Federal Government on the same basis as States now receive such aid for assistance to persons over 65 years of age under title I of the Social Security Act of the United States, relating to grants to States for old-age assistance.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the Council of the City of Dearborn, Mich., favoring a reduction in the rate of interest charged small home owners by the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the board of directors of the Atlantic City (N. J.) Chamber of Commerce, favoring the acquisition by the Government of the New Jersey State Inland Waterway and its extension to Delaware Bay and the Shrewsbury River, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the annual convention of the Maritime Federation of the Pacific Coast, favoring the maintenance of an embargo on shipments of helium to Germany and her allies, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the annual convention of the Maritime Federation of the Pacific Coast protesting against the enactment of legislation inimicable to the interests of maritime employees, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also laid before the Senate the memorial of the Bar Association of the District of Columbia, Washington, D. C., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation relating to assault with a dangerous weapon, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the annual convention of the Maritime Federation of the Pacific Coast reaffirming support of the National Labor Relations Act, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the Steel Workers' Independent Union, Inc., of East Chicago, Ind., protesting against any dictatorship over the workingmen of America, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the general convention of the Sheet Metal Workers' International Association at Chicago, Ill., endorsing President Roosevelt's recovery program, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also laid before the Senate resolutions adopted by employees of Weirton (W. Va.) Steel Co., favoring an investigation of the exclusion of counsel for the Weirton Steel Co. from proceedings before a trial examiner of the National Labor Relations Board, which were referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the Portland Industrial Union Council of Portland, Oreg., favoring a 30-hour workweek for industry, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by Local Union No. 1706, United Mine Workers of America, of Cle Elum, Wash., favoring the enactment of legislation requiring employers of labor securing Government contracts to comply with the National Labor Relations Act, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the annual convention of the Louisiana Teachers' Association at Baton Rouge, La., favoring the making of the National Youth Administration a permanent department or bureau of the Government, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also laid before the Senate resolutions adopted by the Boards of Supervisors of Nevada, Orange, Plumas, Stanislaus, and Santa Clara Counties, in the State of California, favoring the enactment of the so-called Townsend General Welfare Act, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by Townsend Club, No. 1, of Muscatine, Iowa, protesting against the operation of the Social Security Act and favoring the adoption of the so-called Townsend national recovery plan, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted at the annual meeting of the Puerto Rico Farmers' Association, San Juan, P. R., favoring the granting of subsidies for the production of coffee in Puerto Rico and Hawaii, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the annual convention of the Maritime Federation of the Pacific Coast, favoring the enactment of legislation to prevent pensioners from competing with other workers in the labor market, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also laid before the Senate petitions of sundry citizens of Ponce and Bayamon, P. R., favoring payment of claims for services performed during the period of the World War, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the Council of the City of Akron, Ohio, favoring the enactment of legislation prohibiting the retroactive taxation of State and municipal employees, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the Workers' Alliance of Pomona, Calif., favoring the enactment of legislation to provide further relief for the unemployed, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the annual conference of the Western Association of State Game and Fish Commissioners, favoring extension of the act providing for Federal aid in wildlife restoration, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the United States High Commissioner to the Philippines, with an accompanying resolution adopted by World War veterans, Insular Force, U. S. N., Caridad, Cavite, P. I., favoring the payment of adjusted compensation to members of the Insular Force, U. S. N., serving in the Philippines during the World War, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also laid before the Senate a letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting copy of a letter from the United States High Commissioner to the Philippines, with an accompanying resolution adopted by the National Assembly of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, favoring the enactment of legislation to remedy the depressed situation of the Philippine coconut industry, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted at St. Paul, Minn., by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, favoring the making of a treaty with the Dominion of Canada for the development of certain lands on the boundary between Minnesota and Ontario, Canada, as a national peace memorial, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the annual convention of the Arizona Wool Growers' Association at Flagstaff, Ariz., reaffirming opposition to the ratification of the Argentina Sanitary Convention, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the National Convention of the American Gold Star Mothers of the World War, Inc., at Washington, D. C., favoring the holding of patriotic exercises throughout the United States during the period in 1939 known as Flag Week, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the Community Council of the Northeast Bronx, State of New York, favoring the enactment of legislation providing for the admission into the United States of refugees from Germany, which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also laid before the Senate the memorial of Fritz J. Kuhn, of the German-American Bund of New York, N. Y., remonstrating against certain alleged statements made before

the Special Committee to Investigate Un-American Activities (House of Representatives), which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also laid before the Senate resolutions adopted by the American Legion, favoring the trial and deportation of Harry Bridges, the enactment of legislation to exclude and expel aliens who advocate the overthrow of the Government, and also the investigation of officials in the Labor Department for alleged failure to comply with existing immigration laws, which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by Creighton Local, Federation of Flat Glass Workers of America, of Tarentum, Pa., protesting against any reduction in the wages of railroad employees, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also laid before the Senate petitions of members of the Branson Baptist Sunday School and Trinchera Union Sunday School, in the State of Colorado, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the advertising of alcoholic beverages, which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also laid before the Senate petitions of sundry citizens of the States of Illinois, Michigan, and Pennsylvania, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the advertising of alcoholic beverages, which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the common council of Milwaukee, Wis., protesting against the enactment of legislation to prohibit the advertising of alcoholic beverages, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also laid before the Senate a petition of sundry citizens of Washington, D. C., praying for the enactment of legislation providing representation in Congress for the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the annual convention of the Maritime Federation of the Pacific Coast, favoring the granting of a pardon by the Governor of California to Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the Washington Newspaper Guild, of Washington, D. C., relating to the activities of the Special Committee to Investigate Un-American Activities (House of Representatives), which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the General Society of Mayflower Descendants of New York City, favoring the enactment of legislation requiring registration and report to the Government by any organization that may be devoted to the purpose of overthrowing the American form of government, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, at Des Moines, Iowa, protesting against the erection of a monument to Gen. Robert E. Lee in the Arlington National Cemetery, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also laid before the Senate the petition of William J. Jackson, of Lewiston, Maine, praying for the enactment of legislation providing additional recognition of inventors, which was referred to the Committee on Patents.

He also laid before the Senate a resolution adopted by the annual conference of the Western Association of State Game and Fish Commissioners favoring the preservation of Yellowstone National Park as a wildlife sanctuary and protesting against its development or exploitation for commercial purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

Mr. HATCH presented resolutions adopted by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Albuquerque, and by a joint meeting of the Home and Foreign Missionary Societies of the Methodist Episcopal Churches (North and South), of Albuquerque and Santa Fe, N. Mex., favoring the enactment of legislation to prohibit the advertisement of alcoholic beverages,

which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

PETITIONS—THE MIGRANCY PROBLEM

Mr. JOHNSON of California. Mr. President, on behalf of certain citizens of the State of California, numbering over a hundred thousand, I desire to present petitions relating to the so-called migrancy problem. That problem is one that affects intimately the economic life of the State of California, and these petitions are for the purpose of directing the attention of this body to it, in the hope that some way may be found for its alleviation or its cure by the Federal Government.

In presenting these petitions, I do not wish to take any time at all. However, I ask that the letter accompanying the petitions may be printed in the RECORD as part of the offer of the petitions.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from California has asked unanimous consent that a certain letter may be printed in the RECORD in connection with the petitions which he presents to be referred to a committee. Is there objection to his request? The Chair hears none.

Mr. JOHNSON of California. I ask that the petitions be referred to the appropriate committee.

There being no objection, the petitions were referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, and the accompanying letter, with its enclosure, was also referred to that committee and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CALIFORNIA CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION,
Bakersfield, Calif., December 22, 1938.

HON. HIRAM W. JOHNSON,
United States Senator, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: We have this day expressed to your office in Washington the petitions voluntarily circulated by people interested in the migrant situation.

I am enclosing a copy of a report summarizing our activities and the migrant situation, which I hope you will find helpful.

Sincerely yours,

THOS. W. McMANUS, Secretary.

A PRESENTATION OF PERTINENT FACTS CONCERNING THE PROBLEM OF MIGRANCY AND THE ACTIVITIES OF THE CALIFORNIA CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION

BAKERSFIELD, CALIF., December 10, 1938.

THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION—WHY?

The California Citizens' Association was organized first as a local protest and later as a State-wide expression of California's indignation at special Federal policies which applied to California alone tend to make this State the dumping ground of the Nation's poor and impoverished. As a result of the association's activity in giving wide publicity to the migrant problem, some amelioration is noticeable: The influx has decreased from 10,000 to about 3,600 families monthly, and the Farm Security Administration has begun to warn marginal people against coming to California. It is to be noted, however, that the F. S. A. blames California growers with advertising for cheap labor, claiming they are interested in creating in the State an oversupply of labor so that farm wages may be depressed. This accusation is without grounds. The Federal Farm Placement Bureau, which polices California growers and labor contractors, knows of but one or two instances in the past several years where such circulars have been issued by unscrupulous contractors, and in every instance disciplinary action has been taken, one such contractor having been sentenced to prison.

While the California Citizens' Association fully recognizes that the forces of dislocation that have been working during the depression years causing an unprecedented movement of the domestic working population may continue for some time in those depressed areas where living is supported inadequately we believe that current Federal policies as applied to California by the Farm Security Administration and by the Works Progress Administration are contrary to the public interest; that such policies are not humanitarian, since these destitute people can be taken care of more adequately in their home States, where they have legal residence, are acclimated, and have roots in local communities, than in California, where neither jobs nor proper housing is available. Accordingly, this association circulated a petition throughout California requesting remedial action by the Federal Government. The petition, addressed to members of California's delegation in the Congress, has been presented to California's senior Senator. It requests that all agencies of the Federal Government provide relief for marginal people in their home communities; that information be disseminated at the source of the influx by the Federal Government that there will be no relief available to nonresidents in California; and, finally, that the Federal Government encourage and aid the return to their homes of the idle thousands now here who have neither lost legal residence in their home communities nor achieved residence in California.

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

1. The indigent migrants, 300,000 of whom have come to California with their families in the last 2 years, are not migratory farm workers such as have been for years an integral part of California's labor set-up, moving north with the season, but are displaced farm, sharecrop, and hill-country families pauperized by drought, depression, and crop curtailment, migrating now probably for the first time. This differentiation is essential to any consideration of the problem. Failure to so differentiate is responsible for much of the confused thinking on this problem current at the present time.

2. The migrants seek a fresh start on the land or in farm employment in a new country, further opening of which depends on the development of water, with all visible resources now utilized, and on the perfection of a national marketing and distributing system that will absorb disastrous overproduction, such as now causes in the San Joaquin Valley alone, curtailment of cotton acreage by 40 percent, and pro rata programs for grapes, 700,000 tons of which will find no market this year, and for tomatoes, potatoes, apricots, citrus and other produce. Agricultural overproduction, necessitating curtailment and proration programs, so seriously limits job opportunities that further absorption of migrant families is impossible.

3. These migrants are confusingly called "Dust Bowlers" while, as a matter of fact, only a part of them are from the true Dust Bowl of western Kansas and the Panhandles of Oklahoma and Texas. A much larger part is from the Ozark Plateau of Oklahoma, Missouri, and Arkansas—people who were formerly able to eke out an existence by supplementing the harvest from the thin cherty soil of that region by tie-cutting, stove-making, and hunting; from the impoverished submarginal stratum of the East Texas Cotton Belt; and from the upper reaches of the Mississippi embayment that includes the swamp areas of southeast Missouri and northeast Arkansas that have been denuded of vast cypress forests, partially drained and devoted principally to cotton—an area notorious for misery among sharecroppers. Generally speaking, social and welfare agencies and others of us who have directly investigated, find these people come from the subsistence level, the lowest economic competitive group in their home States.

4. The counties of California operate under a law which provides that indigents who are unemployable and who need permanent care must have lived in the State for 3 years without assistance before they achieve legal residence. In giving relief to those in need because of unemployment the State relief administration requires a 12-month residence in this State. Relief standards here are in keeping with living standards. Some States have no unemployment relief and in others it is as low as from \$5 to \$10 a month for each family. Agricultural wages in California have been from two to four times as high as in most of the agricultural States of the Nation. All Federal relief agencies pay more in California than in any other State in the Nation.

5. These conditions encourage many families to leave their home State where the lot of the indigent and near indigent is less favorable. Thus we are concerned with the possibility of building up an indigent population out of all proportion to the population of California. The added cost to the people of California would be impossible to carry. Relief is only part of this cost; medical care must be provided and hospitals must be built, as most county hospitals are now overcrowded; schools are overcrowded and more must be provided—a State-wide survey by the State P. T. A. is now being conducted on this problem; public health and policing costs are increased.

6. In addition to the direct costs enumerated above, the migration is exacting of labor a tremendous price. The Federal Farm Placement Service reports farm wages are now off 5 to 10 cents an hour throughout the State. Migrants, accustomed to a subsistence level of living, offer their services in oil fields, where the going wage is \$6, for as little as \$1 a day, and encroach upon the skilled trades by offering to work as lathers, carpenters, shinglers, and mechanics for as little as \$2 a day.

This situation jeopardizes the economic stability of the State and the security of every California resident; and, with the recent curtailment of W. P. A. funds, constitutes a double threat by throwing additional thousands of employable persons onto an already glutted labor market.

7. At present the Farm Security Administration is ministering relief to migrant families, maintaining a few in migrant camps and enabling a multitude to maintain themselves in squatter camps of unbelievable filth by giving them a weekly dole of groceries. It is pertinent to note that the migratory labor camps maintained by the F. S. A. were originally proposed to alleviate housing distress among bona fide migratory workers at peak harvest periods. This goal was laudable but short-lived; the camps have become more or less a permanent abode of migratory families, who are permitted to remain in the camps up to 1 year. We believe this policy encourages families to migrate to California and enables them to remain here until they have achieved a legal claim upon the State for relief.

8. The Works Progress Administration, under special authorization from Washington, is now putting 4,000 heads of migrant families at work on W. P. A. jobs—this despite the refusal of State authorities to certify the relief eligibility of these nonresidents, and despite the further fact that 60,000 eligible resident unemployed certified to the W. P. A. have not been assigned to jobs. Our investigations lead us to believe that if this is permitted some of this W. P. A. money will go to the depressed areas of other States to finance the migration of relatives.

9. We cannot help asking—and in this we are joined by more than 100,000 California citizens and by organizations, such as

chambers of commerce, civic and service clubs, and other groups, among which are the California State Federation of Labor and the State American Legion convention, representing hundreds of thousands of members—what will happen to these people when special Federal consideration is no longer available? They will become charges of the State and counties, many of which are already acutely pressed in meeting the constantly increasing burden of public assistance and kindred activities.

GROWING DEMAND FOR RELIEF

While this association has devoted its entire effort in seeking a solution of the migrant influx, it should be noted that migrancy is but one phase of the general relief problem. Relief is now a permanent institution in California. The State relief administration states that more than 900,000 persons are living on some kind of public bounty in California—county, State, Federal. This is more than 16 percent of the State's population.

Since the beginning of this organization 5 months ago, the number of persons receiving aid has increased by 100,000, or 12.5 percent. If this rate of increase continues—and with winter coming on it is entirely probable—the proportionate annual increase will be 30 percent.

PUBLICITY

The activities of the California Citizen's Association, in giving publicity to the migrant situation and so arousing an intelligent public opinion, have met with great success, not only in California but in other States as well, and numerous magazines have given attention to the problem, among which is the Saturday Evening Post. Following is a list of newspapers which have printed favorable editorials relative to the migrant situation:

Altadena Press, Antioch Ledger, Arlington Times, Artesia News, Atwater Signal;

Bakersfield Californian, Bakersfield Kern Herald, Beaumont Gazette, Benicia Herald, Berkeley Gazette;

Beverly Hills Bulletin, Beverly Hills Citizen, Biggs Weekly News, Brawley News, Blythe Palo Verde Valley Times;

Brentwood News, Calexico Chronicle, Calipatria Herald, Campbell Press, Chico Record;

Chino Champion, Chula Vista Star, Coachella Submarine, Coalinga Record, Compton News-Tribune;

Concord Diablo Beacon, Corning Observer, Coronado Citizen, Coronado Journal, Culver City Star-News;

Delano Record, Dinuba Alta-Advocate;

East Los Angeles Belvedere Citizen, El Centro Press, Elk Grove Citizen, El Monte Independent, Encinitas Coast Dispatch, Eureka Standard, Exeter Sun;

Fairfax Gazette, Fallbrook Enterprise, Fall River Mills Tidings, Fresno Bee, Fullerton News-Tribune;

Garberville Redwood Record, Gilroy Dispatch, Glendale News-Press, Grass Valley Union, Gridley Herald;

Half Moon Bay Review, Hawthorne Lennox Advertiser, Hayward Review, Hynes Clearwater Journal;

Indo Date Palm;

Kerman News, King City Rustler-Herald;

Lakeport Press, Lamanda Park Herald, Pasadena, Lancaster Leader-Gazette, Larkspur Corte Madera News, Long Beach Press-Telegram,

Long Beach Sun, Los Angeles Examiner, Los Angeles Florence and S. E. Messenger, Los Angeles Herald and Express, Los Angeles Times,

Los Angeles Westwood Hills News-Press, Los Molinas Herald;

Madera News, Martinez Gazette, Marysville Appeal-Democrat, Maxwell Tribune, Manito Park Recorder, Modesto Journal, Monrovia News-Post, Morgan Hill Times, Mountain View Register Leader;

Napa Register, Newhall Signal, Novato Advance;

Oakland Fruitvale Journal, Oakland Tribune, Ontario Weekly Herald, Orange News, Oroville Butte County News, Oxnard Press;

Pacific Grove Tide, Pacific Rural Press, San Francisco, Palo Alto Mayfield Citizen, Pasadena Post, Pasadena Star-News, Paso Robles Press, Perris Enterprise, Pittsburg Independent, Pixley Enterprise,

Placerville Republican, Placerville Times, Porterville Recorder, Portola Recorder, Puente Journal;

Randsburg Times, Redlands Facts, Redondo Beach Reflex, Redwood City Standard, Redwood City Tribune, Richmond Independent, Riverdale Free Press;

Sacramento Bee, Sacramento Union, Salinas Independent, Sausalito News, Shafter Press, Sonora Independent, Sonora Union Democrat, South Pasadena Review, Stockton Record, San Anselmo Herald,

San Bernardino Telegram, San Fernando Valley Reporter, San Francisco Argonaut, San Francisco Chronicle, Haight Ashbury Progress,

San Francisco, San Francisco Commercial News, San Francisco Eureka District-News, San Francisco Examiner, San Francisco News,

San Francisco Haight Star Ledger, San Francisco Sunset Dispatch, San Jacinto Valley Register, San Jose Mercury Herald, San Jose News, San Leandro Recorder, San Mateo Times, San Pablo Bee, San Rafael Independent, Santa Barbara News-Press, Santa Cruz News,

Santa Monica Outlook;

Tristram News, Tulare Advance Register, Tulare Times, Tuolumne Prospector;

Upland News;

Vacaville Reporter, Vallejo News, Vallejo Times-Herald, Visalia Morning Delta and Times-Delta;

Walnut Creek Courier-Journal, Waterford Rural Press and News, Watsonville Register-Pajaronian, Watsonville Sun, Watts Advertiser-Review, West Los Angeles Independent, Westmoreland Mail,

Williams Farmer, Woodlake Echo;

Yolo County Independent, Woodland, Yuba City Independent Farmer.

ENDORSEMENTS

A great many organizations have endorsed the petition of the California Citizens' Association, or have adopted resolutions of their own embracing the cardinal objectives of this organization. Perhaps the most important of these resolutions were adopted by the American Legion, Department of California, and by the California State Federation of Labor. Other organizations which have endorsed the petition follow:

Alhambra: Soroptimist Club.
 Altadena: Chamber of Commerce.
 Anaheim: Anaheim Realty Board.
 Arcadia: Glenn Dyer Post, American Legion.
 Auburn: Auburn Chamber of Commerce.
 Azusa: Canyon City Post, No. 180, American Legion.
 Bakersfield: Chamber of Commerce; Lions Club; Parlor No. 42, Native Sons of the Golden West; Realty Board; Business and Professional Women's Club; Brotherhood of Railroad Engineers; Carpenters' Union; Cirgonian Club; Frank S. Reynolds Post, No. 26, American Legion; Insurance Board; Kern County Building Trades Council; Kern County Chamber of Commerce; Kern County Board of Supervisors; Kern County Farm Bureau; Kiwanis Club; Lathers' Union; Millworkers' Union; Painters' Union; Plasterers' Union; 20-30 Club; Soroptimist Club; Stage Employees' Union; United Spanish War Veterans; Veterans of Foreign Wars.
 Balboa: Newport Harbor Chamber of Commerce.
 Banning: Banning Post, No. 129, American Legion; Chamber of Commerce.
 Barstow: Chamber of Commerce.
 Beaumont: Chamber of Commerce.
 Bellflower: Los Nietos Valley Realty Board.
 Beverly Hills: American Legion Post, No. 253.
 Brentwood: Roy Frerichs Post, No. 202, American Legion.
 Bridgeport: Mark Twain Post, No. 454, American Legion.
 Burlingame: Lions Club.
 Buttonwillow: Kern County Pomona Grange.
 Calexico: Kiwanis Club.
 Cambria: Chamber of Commerce.
 Carpinteria: Carpinteria Valley Chamber of Commerce.
 Centerville: Chamber of Commerce.
 Coachella: Taxpayers' Defense League of Riverside.
 Colton: Business and Professional Women's Club.
 Colusa: Chamber of Commerce, Junior Chamber of Commerce, Lions Club, Rotary Club.
 Compton: Kiwanis Club, Realty Board.
 Concord: Lions Club.
 Corona: Business and Professional Women's Club.
 Cotati: Post No. 103, American Legion.
 Crockett: Lions Club.
 Culver City: Chamber of Commerce.
 Downey: Business and Professional Women's Club.
 Dunsmuir: Lions Club.
 Delano: 20-30 Club.
 El Centro: Kiwanis Club.
 El Monte: Realty Board.
 Encinitas: Dieguito Post, No. 416, American Legion.
 Escondido: Chamber of Commerce, Realty Board.
 Eureka: Fort Humboldt Post, No. 212, American Legion; Business and Professional Women's Club; Carpenters' Union, No. 1040; Insurance Board.
 Exeter: Kiwanis Club.
 Fellows: Fellows Post, No. 63, American Legion.
 Fillmore: Business and Professional Women's Club.
 Fresno: Chamber of Commerce, 20-30 Club.
 Gilroy: Business and Professional Women's Club.
 Hanford: Business and Professional Women's Club.
 Hemet: Hemet Post, American Legion.
 Hollister: San Benito Post, No. 69, American Legion.
 Huntington Park: Robert T. McColley Post, No. 87, American Legion; Southeast Insurance Agents Association; Kiwanis Club; Realty Board.
 Indio: Indio Post, American Legion.
 Inglewood: Chamber of Commerce.
 Isabella: Kern River Veterans Club.
 Kingsburg: Kiwanis Club.
 Lodi: Carpenters' Local, No. 1418.
 Long Beach: Long Beach Insurance Association; Kiwanis Club; Realty Board.
 Los Angeles: Cheviot Hills Post, No. 501, American Legion; Board of Health Commissioners; Board of Supervisors; Susan M. Dorsey Business and Professional Women's Club; Central Labor Council; Los Angeles County District Council of Carpenters; Los Angeles Downtown Optimist Club; Culinary Workers' Union.
 Martinez: Chamber of Commerce; Kiwanis Club.
 Merced: Chamber of Commerce; Merced County Farm Bureau.
 Millbrae: Millbrae Post, No. 417, American Legion.
 Monrovia: Monrovia Chamber of Commerce.
 Monterey: Kiwanis Club.
 Mountain View: Chamber of Commerce.
 Niles: Chamber of Commerce; Association of Insurance Agents.
 North Hollywood: Kiwanis Club.
 Oakland: Chamber of Commerce; Kiwanis Club; Oakland Real Estate Board.
 Osland: Tomma A. Thompson Post, No. 141, American Legion.
 Oceanside: Business and Professional Women's Club; Kiwanis Club.

Orange: Orange Post, No. 132, American Legion; Orange Farm Bureau.
 Oroville: Carpenters' Union, No. 1241; Soroptimist Club.
 Pacific Beach: Carpenters Local, No. 1358; Chamber of Commerce.
 Palo Alto: Kiwanis Club; Lions Club; 20-30 Club.
 Pasadena: Business and Professional Women's Club; Carpenters' Union, No. 769; Kiwanis Club.
 Paso Robles: Business and Professional Women's Club.
 Piedmont: Post No. 514, American Legion.
 Pixley: Pixley Grange.
 Placerville: El Dorado County Farm Bureau; Lions Club.
 Pleasanton: Lions Club.
 Pomona: Business and Professional Women's Club; Pomona Valley Realty Board.
 Porterville: Business and Professional Women's Club; Porterville Farm Bureau; Lions Club.
 Redding: Kiwanis Club.
 Redondo Beach: Business and Professional Women's Club; Carpenters' Union, No. 1478; Chamber of Commerce; Lions Club.
 Redwood City: Redwood City Post, No. 105, American Legion; Business and Professional Women's Club; Kiwanis Club; Lions Club.
 Richmond: Lions Club.
 Ripon: Ripon Post, American Legion; Chamber of Commerce.
 Riverside: Riverside Insurance Association, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local No. 1959.
 Roseville: Carpenters, Local No. 1147.
 Sacramento: Business and Professional Women's Club, Chamber of Commerce, Lions Club, Soroptimist Club.
 Salinas: Salinas Post, American Legion; Soroptimist Club.
 Sierra Madre: Chamber of Commerce.
 Sonoma: Chamber of Commerce.
 Stockton: Karl Ross Post, No. 16, American Legion; Associated Business Council of Stockton, Kiwanis Club.
 Susanville: Business and Professional Women's Club.
 San Bernardino: Business and Professional Women's Club, Chamber of Commerce, Lions Club.
 San Diego: San Diego Farm Bureau, Hillcrest Lions Club, North Park Lions Club.
 San Fernando: Chamber of Commerce.
 San Francisco: C. C. Thomas Navy Post, No. 244, American Legion; Insurance Post, No. 404, American Legion; Three Hundred and Sixty-third Infantry Post, No. 408, American Legion; Business and Professional Women's Club, Insurance Board of San Francisco, Real Estate Board, Soroptimist Club, Marine Home Owners' Protective Association.
 San Gabriel: Associated Chambers of Commerce.
 San Jose: Memory Post, No. 399, American Legion; Carpenters Union, No. 316, San Jose Lions Club, Soroptimist Club.
 San Leandro: Business and Professional Women's Club, Kiwanis Club.
 San Mateo: Insurance Board, Kiwanis Club.
 San Pedro: Kiwanis Club.
 San Rafael: Lions Club, Marin County Farm Bureau.
 Santa Barbara: Santa Barbara Post, No. 49, American Legion, Santa Barbara County Farm Bureau.
 Santa Monica: Association of Insurance Agents.
 Santa Paula: Business and Professional Women's Club.
 Santa Rosa: Business and Professional Women's Club.
 Taft: Taft Chamber of Commerce.
 Torrance: Business and Professional Women's Club.
 Tracy: Insurance Board.
 Truckee: Truckee Post, No. 439, American Legion, Truckee Lions Club.
 Tujunga: Tujunga Post, 250 Ltd., American Legion.
 Tulare: Business and Professional Women's Club, Carpenters' Union, No. 1578, Chamber of Commerce, Tulare-Kings County Association of Insurance Agents, Tulare-Pomona Grange.
 Tuolumne: Lumber and Sawmill Workers, Local No. 2810.
 Upland: Chamber of Commerce.
 Vallejo: Chamber of Commerce.
 Van Nuys: Van Nuys Insurance Association, Kiwanis Club.
 Ventura: Business and Professional Women's Club, Soroptimist Club.
 Visalia: Visalia Post, No. 18, American Legion, Business and Professional Women's Club, Chamber of Commerce, Visalia Farm Bureau.
 Watsonville: Association of Insurance Agents.
 Whittier: Carpenters' Union, No. 1497, Lions Club.
 Willowbrook: Chamber of Commerce.
 Winters: Winters Post, No. 242, American Legion.
 Woodland: Business and Professional Women's Club.

PETITIONS

Circulation of petitions was a voluntary effort, representative of persons in every walk of life. Following is a list of the 457 cooperating cities and towns which participated:

Acampo, Alameda, Albany, Alhambra, Alta Loma, Allensworth, Alpaugh, Altadena, Alvarado, Anaheim, Anderson, Antioch, Arcadia, Arlington, Arroyo Grande, Artesia, Arvin, Ashland, Atascadero, Atherton, Atwater, Auburn, Avenal, Azusa;
 Bakersfield, Balboa, Baldwin Park, Banning, Banta, Barstow, Beaumont, Bell, Bell Ridge, Bellflower, Belmont, Berkeley, Beverly Hills, Big Creek, Big Oak Flat, Bishop, Bloomington, Blythe, Bodfish, Bonita, Bonsall, Boonville, Boron, Brawley, Brentwood, Bridgeport, Brown, Buena Park, Burbank, Burlingame, Buttonwillow;

Cabazon, Calexico, Caliente, Calipatria, Calwa City, Cambria, Camino, Campbell, Camp Chester, Cantil, Cardiff, Carlotta, Carmel, Carpinteria, Casa Loma, Caysey, Centerville, Chanders Ridge, Chino, Chollame, Chowchilla, Chula Vista, Claremont, Clearwater, Coachella, Coalinga, Coleville, Coloma, Colton, Columbia, Colusa, Compton, Concord, Cordelia, Cool, Corcoran, Corona, Costa Mesa, Cotati, Courtland, Covina, Crockett, Cucamonger, Culver City, Cutler;

Daly City, Davis, Day, Delano, Del Ray, Diamond Springs, Dinuba, Dominguez, Dos Palos, Downey, Ducor, Dunsmuir; Earlemart, El Cajon, El Centro, El Cerrito, El Dorado, El Monte, El Nido, El Rock, El Segundo, Eldredge, Elmwood, Emeryville, Encinitas, Escondido, Esposito, Etiwanda, Eureka, Exeter; Fairfax, Fairfield, Fallbrook, Famosa, Farmersville, Fellows, Fillmore, Folsom, Fontana, Fortuna, Frazier, French Camps, Fresno, Fruitvale, Fullerton;

Garden Grove, Gardena, Gaviota, Georgetown, Gilroy, Girard, Glendale, Glennville, Goleta, Gorman, Grandview, Grapevine, Greenfield, Greenville, Grimes, Gustine;

Half Moon Bay, Hanford, Harbor City, Havilah, Hawthorne, Hayward, Heber, Hemet, Hercules, Hermosa, Hermosa Beach, Highland, Highland Park, Highway Highlands, Hillsborough, Hinkley, Hollywood, Holtville, Homewood, Huntington Beach, Huntington Park, Hynes;

Idyllwild, Imperial, Indio, Inglewood, Inverness, Inyokern, Irvington, Isabella;

Jamestown, Janesville, Johannesburg, June Lake; Keene, Kelsey, Kentfield, Kenwood, Kerman, Kernville, Kinsbury, Kramer;

La Canada, La Crescenta, Lafayette, La Habra, La Jolla, Lake Hughes, Lakeside, Lamont, Lancaster, Larkspur, Le Grand, Lebec, Lincoln, Lindsay, Litchfield, Littlerock, Livermore, Livingston, Lockwood, Lodi, Lolita, Lomita, Lompoc, Lone Pine, Los Altos, Los Angeles, Los Gatos, Lost Hills, Lotus;

Madera, Manhattan Beach, Manteca, Maricopa, Martinez, Maywood, McFarland, McKittrick, Mecca, Manlio Park, Merced, Millbrae, Mill Valley, Modesto, Mojave, Moneta, Mono Lake, Monolith, Monterey, Monterey Park, Montezuma, Montebello, Monticello, Montrose, Moorpark, Mount Eden, Mount Shasta, Mountain View;

Napa, Newark, Newcastle, Newhall, Newport Beach, Nicasio, Niles, Norco, North Hollywood, Norwalk;

Oakland, Oakley, Ocean Park, Oceano, Oceanside, Oil Center, Oil Dale, Ojai, Old River, Olivi, Olive View, Ontario, Onyx, Orange, Orinda, Orland, Oroville, Oxnard;

Pacific Beach, Pacific Grove, Pacific Palisades, Pacoima, Pakley, Palmdale, Palms, Palm Spring, Palo Alto, Palos Verdes Estates, Pasadena, Pasadena Glen, South Pasadena, Paso Robles, Penngrove, Petaluma, Pico, Piedmont, Pinole, Piru, Pismo Beach, Pixley, Placerville, Planada, Pleasanton, Pomona, Porterville, Posey, Pozo, Puente; Quincy;

Ramona, Randsburg, Red Bluff, Redding, Redlands, Redonda, Beach, Redwood City, Reedley, Rescue, Reseda, Richgrove, Richmond, Rio Vista, Rapon, Rivera, Riverdale, Riverside, Riverview, Rodeo, Rohnerville, Rosamond, Roscoe, Rosedale, Rosemead, Rose Station, Roseville;

Sacramento, Salinas, Samuel Springs, San Anselmo, San Bernardino, San Carlos, San Diego, San Dimas, San Fernando, San Francisco, San Gabriel, San Geronimo, San Jose, San Leandro, San Luis Obispo, San Marcos, San Marino, San Martin, San Mateo, San Pablo, San Pedro, San Rafael, San Salvador, San Quentin, Sanger, Santa Ana, Santa Barbara, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Santa Maria, Santa Monica, Santa Paula, Santa Rosa, Santa Susana, Santee, Saranap, Saratoga, Saugus, Sausalito, Scotia, Seal Beach, Sebastapol, Seeley, Shafter, Shingle, Sierra Madre, Signal Hill, Smith Flat, Snelling, Solana Beach, Solvang, Sonora, Soulsbyville, South Gate, Soquel, Springville, Stacy, Standard, Standish, Stockdale, Stockton, Strathmore, Suisun, Sunnyvale, Sunol, Sunset Beach, Susanville;

Taft, Tahoe, Tahoe City, Tarzana, Tehachapi, Termo, Terra Bella, Thermal, Tipton, Torrance, Trona, Truckee, Tujunga, Tulare, Tuolumne, Turlock, Tustin;

Upland; Vacaville, Vallejo, Valley Center, Venice, Ventura, Verdugo City, Virgilia, Visalia, Vista, Vista Park.

Walnut Creek, Wailoria, Wasco, Watsonville, Weldon, West Los Angeles, Westport, Wheeler Ridge, Whittier, East Whittier, Willow, Wilmington, Winston, Winters, Woodland; Yorba Linda.

PETITION OF GEORGE L. BERRY—SALARIES AND EMOLUMENTS OF SENATORS

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, there has been presented to the Committee on Privileges and Elections a petition in the nature of a memorial by former Senator George L. Berry raising substantially one question, and that is the validity of the existing act of the Congress under which the salary of a Senator elected to fill up an unexpired term in the Senate commences from the date of the election. No question is raised touching the validity of the election held in the State of Tennessee. The sole question is the validity of the act under which the disbursing officer of the Senate is now required to disburse salaries to Senators.

I ask the privilege of sending this petition in the nature of a memorial to the Committee on the Judiciary, because that committee properly has jurisdiction of the subject matter.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Georgia? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED

Bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. PITTMAN:

S. 1. A bill to provide for deferring the payment of construction charges falling due during the calendar year 1938 on the Newlands reclamation project in the State of Nevada; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

S. 2. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain land to the State of Nevada to be used for the purposes of a public park and recreational site and other public purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

By Mr. PEPPER:

S. 3. A bill to provide for and promote the general welfare of the United States by supplying to the people a more liberal distribution and increase of purchasing power, retiring certain citizens from gainful employment, improving and stabilizing gainful employment for other citizens, stimulating agricultural and industrial production and general business, and alleviating the hazards and insecurity of old age and unemployment; to provide a method whereby citizens shall contribute to the purchase of and receive a retirement annuity; to provide for the raising of the necessary revenue to operate a continuing plan therefor; to provide for the appropriation and expenditure of such revenue; to provide for the proper administration of this act; to provide penalties for violation of the act; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. HAYDEN:

S. 4. A bill to prohibit the mailing of certain classes of unsolicited merchandise; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

S. 5. A bill to grant certain lands to the Arizona State Elks Association Hospital;

S. 6. A bill to return a portion of the Grand Canyon National Monument to the public domain; and

S. 7. A bill to revise the boundaries of the Saguaro National Monument; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

S. 8. A bill for the relief of James P. Liakopoulos; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 9. A bill for the relief of the endorsers of certain checks drawn to the order of James Brown and negotiated subsequent to his death by Katie Bell Brown;

S. 10. A bill for the relief of the Fred Harvey Transportation Department;

S. 11. A bill for the relief of Hubert H. Clark;

S. 12. A bill for the relief of Dica Perkins;

S. 13. A bill for the relief of John Mulhern;

S. 14. A bill for the relief of the Phoenix-Tempe Stone Co.;

S. 15. A bill for the relief of the legal representatives of John T. Brickwood (deceased), Edward Gaynor, Theodore Gebler, Lee W. Mix, Arthur L. Peck, Thomas D. Casanega, Joseph de Lussignan, and Joseph H. Berger; and

S. 16. A bill for the relief of C. Y. Webb; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 17. A bill to amend the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 18. A bill authorizing payment to the San Carlos Apache Indians for the lands ceded by them in the agreement of February 25, 1896, ratified by the act of June 10, 1896, and reopening such lands to mineral entry; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

S. 19. A bill to establish a National Resources Board; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

By Mr. TOWNSEND:

S. 20. A bill to amend section 601 of the Revenue Act of 1932, as amended, to provide for an excise tax on poultry, eggs, and egg products; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MURRAY:

S. 21. A bill relating to the citizenship of Harry Ray Smith; and

S. 22. A bill to provide for the naturalization of certain native-born citizens of the United States who lost their citizenship involuntarily; to the Committee on Immigration.

S. 23. A bill to provide for holding terms of the district court of the United States in Miles City, Mont.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 24. A bill granting an increase of pension to Anna J. Skillin; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. TRUMAN:

S. 25. A bill prohibiting the operation of motor vehicles in interstate commerce by unlicensed operators; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

By Mr. WHEELER:

S. 26. A bill to empower the President of the United States to create new national forest units and make additions to existing national forests in the State of Montana; and

S. 27. A bill to aid in the development of certain mineralized areas located within the exterior boundaries of the national forests, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

S. 28. A bill to provide for the erection of a public historical museum in the Custer Battlefield National Cemetery, Montana; to the Committee on the Library.

S. 29. A bill to authorize the use of certain facilities of national parks and national monuments for elementary school purposes; and

S. 30. A bill granting certain public lands to the State of Montana for the use and benefit of the Northern Montana Agricultural and Manual Training School; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

By Mr. LOGAN:

S. 31. A bill to amend the Federal Reserve Act, to restore and maintain a stable price level, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency;

S. 32. A bill to provide public educational facilities for certain children where adequate educational facilities are lacking; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

S. 33. A bill to establish uniform requirements affecting Government contracts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 34. A bill for the relief of the Louisville Varnish Co.;

S. 35. A bill for the relief of J. U. Schickli & Bros.;

S. 36. A bill for the relief of A. M. Marret, administrator and trustee of the estate of W. F. Woodruff, deceased; and

S. 37. A bill for the relief of the Cedar Supply & Lumber Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 38. A bill for the relief of Curtis Jett;

S. 39. A bill for the relief of the heirs of T. J. Kinser;

S. 40. A bill for the relief of Thomas Salleng;

S. 41. A bill for the relief of Mack Skaggs;

S. 42. A bill to authorize the award of a decoration for distinguished service to John C. Reynolds;

S. 43. A bill to authorize the erection within the Canal Zone of a suitable memorial to the builders of the Panama Canal and others whose distinguished services merit recognition by the Congress;

S. 44. A bill for the relief of certain members of local or district boards, of legal advisory boards, and of medical advisory boards appointed under the provisions of the selective service law of May 18, 1917; and

S. 45. A bill to provide flying pay to Air Corps Reserve officers for risks incurred in authorized training flights when not on active duty; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 46. A bill granting a pension to Roscoe Johnson; to the Committee on Pensions.

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By Mr. CLARK of Missouri:

S. 47. A bill to amend the Revenue Act of 1926 so as to authorize the use of accounting and registering devices for collecting certain revenue taxes;

S. 48. A bill providing for deposits in the unemployment trust fund to the credit of certain States; and

S. 49. A bill to amend section 1101 of the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 50. A bill to provide for recognizing the services rendered by civilian officers and employees in the construction and establishment of the Panama Canal and the Canal Zone; to the Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals.

S. 51. A bill to amend section 91 of the Judicial Code, as amended, to provide for holding terms of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Missouri at Moberly; and

S. 52. A bill to amend the act of June 30, 1906, entitled "An act creating a United States Court for China and prescribing the jurisdiction thereof"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 53. A bill to regulate interstate commerce in goods, wares, and merchandise manufactured, produced, or mined by persons under — years of age, and for other purposes; and

S. 54. A bill to regulate interstate commerce in goods, wares, and merchandise with respect to State enactments governing working conditions, maximum hours, and minimum wages, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

S. 55. A bill confirming to Louis Labeaume, or his legal representatives, title to a certain tract of land located in St. Charles County, in the State of Missouri; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

S. 56. A bill relating to the rank and retired pay of certain persons who have been awarded a Congressional Medal of Honor; and

S. 57. A bill for the relief of Anton C. Miller; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 58. A bill for the relief of Walter Weston Pierce; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

S. 59. A bill to provide for the establishment and maintenance of a procedure for cost accounting and cost reporting for Federal agencies; to the Committee on Commerce.

S. 60. A bill for the relief of Dierks Lumber & Coal Co.;

S. 61. A bill for the relief of Ella Ragotski;

S. 62. A bill for the relief of Daniel B. Meador;

S. 63. A bill for the relief of Hugo S. Elsenrath; and

S. 64. A bill for the relief of Minnie D. Hines; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 65. A bill granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Thomas H. Jackson;

S. 66. A bill granting an increase of pension to Helen Dersy; and

S. 67. A bill granting a pension to Mabel Forrer; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ASHURST and Mr. HAYDEN:

S. 68. A bill for the relief of the San Francisco Mountain Scenic Boulevard Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ELLENDER:

S. 69. A bill relating to the apportionment of shares of the sugar crop for 1939 and 1940; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. HARRISON:

S. 70. A bill to amend section 90 of the Judicial Code, as amended, with respect to the terms of the Federal District Court for the Northern District of Mississippi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ADAMS:

S. 71. A bill to repeal the act entitled "An act relating to Philippine currency reserves on deposit in the United States"; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

S. 72. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act conferring jurisdiction upon the United States Court of Claims to hear, examine, adjudicate, and render judgment on any and all claims which the Ute Indians or any tribe or band thereof may

have against the United States, and for other purposes," approved June 28, 1938; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. WHITE:

S. 73. A bill granting a pension to Casper D. Boynton; and
S. 74. A bill granting a pension to Charles Knowlton; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 75. A bill for the relief of Joseph L. Mealy; and

S. 76. A bill for the relief of J. A. Greenleaf & Sons Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 77. A bill for the relief of Wilfred Therrein; and

S. 78. A bill for the relief of Alfred P. Paquin; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

S. 79. A bill for the relief of John E. Folsom;

S. 80. A bill granting a pension to Essie M. Cotton;

S. 81. A bill granting a pension to Mary A. Hayes;

S. 82. A bill granting a pension to John Dudley;

S. 83. A bill granting a pension to Addie A. Hasselbrock;

S. 84. A bill granting an increase of pension to Edward L. Hayes; and

S. 85. A bill granting pensions to male nurses who served under contract between April 21, 1898, and February 2, 1901; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FRAZIER:

S. 86. A bill to provide for the purchase and sale of farm products; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

S. 87. A bill for the relief of Leslie Truax; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 88. A bill referring the claims of the Turtle Mountain Band or Bands of Chippewa Indians of North Dakota to the Court of Claims for finding of fact and recommendations to the Congress; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. McCARRAN:

S. 89. A bill for postal employees' longevity; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

S. 90. A bill to provide for the punishment of persons transporting stolen animals in interstate commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 91. A bill to provide for Senate ratification of foreign-trade agreements; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 92. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents for certain lands to certain settlers in the Pyramid Lake Indian Reservation, Nev.; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. BULOW:

S. 93. A bill granting a pension to James E. Rush; to the Committee on Pensions.

S. 94. A bill to amend section 13 of the Classification Act of 1923, as amended;

S. 95. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 22, 1920, as amended, to extend retirement to certain employees of certain Indian schools; and

S. 96. A bill to repeal section 204 of the Economy Act and amend the Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, granting under certain circumstances extensions beyond the statutory retirement age; to the Committee on Civil Service.

By Mr. LEWIS:

S. 97. A bill for the relief of Bernard Foley; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SCHWELLENBACH, Mr. McNARY, and Mr. CLARK of Idaho:

S. 98. A bill to provide for the further improvement of the Columbia River at Umatilla Rapids, and the improvement of the Snake River between its mouth and Lewiston, Idaho; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. JOHNSON of California:

S. 99. A bill authorizing the Postmaster General to cooperate in a national automobile safety campaign; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

By Mr. LEE:

S. 100. A bill to promote farm ownership by amending the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to provide for Government-insured loans to farmers; to encourage sale of farms held by absentee owners to farm tenants; and to enable

tenant farmers to become owners of farm homes through long-term, low-interest-rate loans on farms, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. MALONEY:

S. 101. A bill to regulate the issuance of commemorative coins; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

S. 102. A bill for the relief of Lewis Leonard Wood and Winifred Wood; to the Committee on Immigration.

S. 103. A bill for the relief of Lt. William J. Wholean;

S. 104. A bill for the relief of Dr. A. F. McDonald;

S. 105. A bill for the relief of Willard Twitchell;

S. 106. A bill for the relief of James E. Breslin;

S. 107. A bill making income from United States securities subject to the income-tax laws of the United States; and

S. 108. A bill for the relief of Joseph Arcysesky; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 109. A bill for the relief of Lewis W. Bryant; and

S. 110. A bill for the relief of William J. Roper; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 111. A bill for the relief of Ensign Stanley Harrison;

S. 112. A bill for the relief of George Anthony Francis Olshesky;

S. 113. A bill for the relief of Horace Franklin McMahon;

S. 114. A bill for the relief of Peter Joseph Costigan;

S. 115. A bill for the relief of Albert Ralphael Anastasio; and

S. 116. A bill for the relief of Antonio Passafume; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

S. 117. A bill for the relief of Lulu M. Peiper;

S. 118. A bill for the relief of Joseph H. Sheridan;

S. 119. A bill for the relief of Helen M. Crowley; and

S. 120. A bill for the relief of Charles H. Weldon; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 121. A bill granting a pension to Ida D. Fletcher;

S. 122. A bill granting an increase of pension to George B. Sheldon;

S. 123. A bill granting a pension to Jane A. Britton;

S. 124. A bill granting a pension to Louis Zeller; and

S. 125. A bill granting a pension to Frank C. Comstock; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McKELLAR:

S. 126. A bill to amend the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, with respect to charges for transportation of property between different freight-rate territories, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

S. 127. A bill authorizing negotiations and providing for the construction, maintenance, and operation of an interoceanic canal over Nicaraguan territory, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interoceanic Canals.

By Mr. AUSTIN:

S. 128. A bill for the relief of Fred H. Beauregard; and

S. 129. A bill for the relief of Howard Arthur Beswick; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 130. A bill granting an increase of pension to May S. King;

S. 131. A bill granting a pension to Janafarah W. Palmer; and

S. 132. A bill granting an increase of pension to Helen Mehitable Sawyer; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GEORGE:

S. 133. A bill granting pensions and increases of pensions to needy war veterans; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 134. A bill providing for continuing retirement pay, under certain conditions, of officers and former officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps of the United States, other than officers of the Regular Army, Navy, or Marine Corps who incurred physical disability while in the service of the United States during the World War, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 135. A bill granting pensions to veterans of wars and campaigns who are permanently and totally disabled, not the result of their own felonious misconduct; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GEORGE and Mr. RUSSELL:

S. 136. A bill to establish a national land policy, and to provide homesteads free of debt for actual farm families; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

By Mr. BANKHEAD:

S. 137. A bill to amend sections 3 and 15 (a) of part I of the Interstate Commerce Act; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

By Mr. WALSH:

S. 138. A bill to amend section 2 of the United States Warehouse Act; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

S. 139. A bill for the relief of Maria Bartolo; to the Committee on Immigration.

S. 140. A bill for the relief of Hector H. Perry; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 141. A bill for the relief of Lt. (Jr. Gr.) Svend J. Skou, United States Navy, retired;

S. 142. A bill for the relief of Jack Lecel Haas;

S. 143. A bill for the relief of William Forest Jackson; and

S. 144. A bill for the relief of Lewis Alfred Dearborn; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

S. 145. A bill for the relief of Elizabeth B. Dayton;

S. 146. A bill for the relief of J. Aristide Lefevre;

S. 147. A bill for the relief of Capt. Francis H. S. McKeon;

S. 148. A bill for the relief of Francis G. McDougall;

S. 149. A bill for the relief of Lottie A. Abbott, the legal representative and administratrix of the estate of James D. Felley, deceased; and

S. 150. A bill to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of the Union Iron Works; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 151. A bill granting a pension to Elizabeth Damon Jones;

S. 152. A bill granting a pension to Teresa F. Boyle;

S. 153. A bill granting a pension to Alice L. Tourtellotte; and

S. 154. A bill granting a pension to Velma G. Rose; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma:

S. 155. A bill for the relief of the Continental Petroleum Co. of Delaware; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. VANDENBERG:

S. 156. A bill to amend the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. HILL:

S. 157. A bill for the relief of Samuel L. Dwyer; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 158. A bill to amend section 1, paragraph 5, of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

S. 159. A bill for the relief of Thomas E. Grier; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 160. A bill granting an increase of pension to Rosalie Hood; and

S. 161. A bill granting a pension to Grizelda Hull Hobson; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SCHWARTZ:

S. 162. A bill to protect producers, manufacturers, distributors, and consumers from the unrevealed presence of substitutes and mixtures in spun, woven, knitted, felted, or otherwise manufactured wool products, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

S. 163. A bill directing the Secretary of the Interior to issue to Albert W. Gabbey a patent to certain lands in the State of Wyoming; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

By Mr. NYE:

S. 164. A bill to authorize the coinage of 50-cent pieces in commemoration of the peaceful and friendly relations which have existed between the United States and Canada, and in commemoration of the founding of the International Peace Garden at the international boundary line between the United States and Canada in the Turtle Mountains of North Dakota and Manitoba; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

S. 165. A bill authorizing the naturalization of certain aliens; and

S. 166. A bill for the relief of Nathan Kaplan; to the Committee on Immigration.

S. 167. A bill to amend clause (4b) of subsection (b) of section 203 of the Motor Carrier Act, 1935; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

S. 168. A bill to protect the public health by regulating the importation of dairy products into the United States;

S. 169. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide for an increase in the funds contributed by the United States for aid to dependent Indian children who are wards of the United States;

S. 170. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended;

S. 171. A bill to provide for the payment under section 602 of the Revenue Act of 1936 of claims placed in the mails prior to January 1, 1937;

S. 172. A bill for the relief of Erick Keck;

S. 173. A bill for the relief of Walter L. Monson; and

S. 174. A bill for the relief of Walter A. Libby; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 175. A bill to regulate the formation and activities of private military forces in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 176. A bill to regulate election expenditures; to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

S. 177. A bill for the relief of Edla H. Fyten;

S. 178. A bill for the relief of Otto C. Asplund;

S. 179. A bill for the relief of John Haslam;

S. 180. A bill for the relief of Burt E. Stewart; and

S. 181. A bill for the relief of the Morgan Decorating Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ASHURST:

S. 182. A bill for the relief of Edward Hagenson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 183. A bill for the relief of Donald F. Bell, of Camp Verde, Ariz.; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 184 (by request). A bill to provide for the taking of depositions in criminal proceedings, and for other purposes;

S. 185 (by request). A bill to amend section 224 of the Criminal Code so as to penalize the making of false claims for the loss of insured mail matter;

S. 186 (by request). A bill to amend section 798 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, relating to murder in the first degree;

S. 187 (by request). A bill to regulate the defense of alibi in criminal cases;

S. 188 (by request). A bill to provide for the administration of the United States Courts, and for other purposes;

S. 189 (by request). A bill to provide for the confiscation of firearms in possession of persons convicted of felony and disposition thereof;

S. 190 (by request). A bill to authorize the temporary appointment of a special judge for the District Court of the Virgin Islands;

S. 191 (by request). A bill to extend the privilege of retirement to the judges of the District Court for the District of Alaska, the District Court of the United States for Puerto Rico, the District Court of the Virgin Islands, the United States District Court for the District of the Canal Zone, and the United States Court for China;

S. 192 (by request). A bill to permit appeals by the United States to the circuit courts of appeals in certain criminal cases;

S. 193 (by request). A bill to amend the Judicial Code by conferring on circuit courts of appeals jurisdiction to revise sentences in criminal cases;

S. 194 (by request). A bill to repeal the provision of law which provides that the failure of the defendant in a criminal case to testify shall not create any presumption against him;

S. 195 (by request). A bill to change the manner of appointment of probation officers;

S. 196 (by request). A bill to amend the National Stolen Property Act;

S. 197 (by request). A bill to amend the Judicial Code in respect to claims against the United States for just compensation;

S. 198 (by request). A bill to provide that records certified by the Court of Claims to the Supreme Court, in response to writs of certiorari, may include material portions of the evidence, and for other purposes;

S. 199 (by request). A bill to confer jurisdiction upon certain United States commissioners to try petty offenses committed on Federal reservations; and

S. 200 (by request). A bill to amend the statutes providing punishment for transmitting threatening communications; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KING:

S. 201. A bill to provide for allocation of funds to the States to provide relief and work relief; to the Committee on Appropriations.

S. 202. A bill to provide for the protection of watersheds in and adjacent to national forests; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

S. 203. A bill to repeal the Neutrality Act of August 31, 1935, as amended; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

S. 204. A bill to repeal the Miller-Tydings Resale Price Maintenance Act; and

S. 205. A bill to empower the courts to remit or mitigate forfeitures of automobiles used for the purpose of introducing, or attempting to introduce, intoxicants into the Indian country; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 206. A bill for the relief of Chris Barkas and Mabel Barkas; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 207. A bill to provide that land in national game preserves shall be subject to prospecting and location under the United States mining laws; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

S. 208. A bill to amend the act approved March 3, 1927, entitled "An act granting pensions to certain soldiers who served in the Indian wars from 1817 to 1898, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Pensions.

S. 209. A bill to establish a branch of the Department of the Interior in one of the public-land States, to transfer to such branch certain bureaus and offices of the Department of the Interior, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

By Mr. HATCH:

S. 210. A bill to authorize the purchase of certain lands for the Apache Tribe of the Mescalero Reservation, N. Mex.; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

S. 211. A bill relating to the funeral costs and transportation of bodies of certain deceased veterans; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 212. A bill prohibiting certain employees of the Federal Government from engaging in political activities;

S. 213. A bill to prevent pernicious political activities; to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

S. 214. A bill to prohibit the acquisition by the United States of any land located in any State without the consent of such State; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

S. 215. A bill for the relief of Anna Hathaway;

S. 216. A bill for the relief of A. C. Williams, administrator of the estate of his wife, Julia F. Williams;

S. 217. A bill for the relief of Charles B. Payne;

S. 218. A bill for the relief of Manuel D. A. Otero as administrator of the estate of Teresita S. Otero, deceased; and

S. 219. A bill for the relief of Emma Gomez; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BARKLEY:

S. 220. A bill granting a pension to Joseph P. Flanders; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BURKE:

S. 221. A bill for the relief of Anthony Coniglio; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BARBOUR:

S. 222. A bill to amend the Social Security Act to provide for grants to States for direct relief and work relief; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. SMATHERS:

S. 223. A bill providing for exempting certain vessels of the United States from the requirements of the Officers' Competency Certificates Convention, 1936; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. McNARY:

S. 224. A bill to amend section 9 of the act of May 22, 1928, authorizing and directing a national survey of forest resources;

S. 225. A bill to amend the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937;

S. 226. A bill to promote sustained-yield forest management in order thereby (a) to stabilize communities, forest industries, employment, and taxable forest wealth; (b) to assure a continuous and ample supply of forest products; and (c) to secure the benefits of forests in regulation of water supply and stream flow, prevention of soil erosion, amelioration of climate, and preservation of wildlife;

S. 227. A bill to amend section 4 of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936;

S. 228. A bill to stabilize communities, farm income, forest industries, employment, and taxable forest wealth; to assure a continuous and ample supply of forest products; and to secure the benefits of forests in regulations of water supply and stream flow, prevention of soil erosion, and amelioration of climate;

S. 229. A bill to authorize the withdrawal of national-forest lands for the protection of watersheds from which water is obtained for municipalities, and for other purposes;

S. 230. A bill to provide for the acquisition of certain lands for and the addition thereof to the Deschutes National Forest in the State of Oregon; and

S. 231. A bill to authorize the acquisition of forest lands adjacent to and over which highways, roads, or trails are constructed or to be constructed wholly or partially with Federal funds in order to preserve or restore their natural beauty, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

S. 232. A bill to reduce the rate of interest on loans made under section 32 of the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

S. 233. A bill to amend certain laws relating to employees of the Lighthouse Service;

S. 234. A bill to amend the Inland Waterways Corporation Act, approved June 3, 1924, as amended, authorizing the Secretary of War to extend the services and operations of the Inland Waterways Corporation to the Columbia River;

S. 235. A bill to authorize the periodic construction of channels for fishing purposes in the Siltcoos and Takenitch Rivers, in the State of Oregon;

S. 236. A bill authorizing the Secretary of Commerce to convey a certain tract of land to the State of Oregon for use as a public park and recreational site;

S. 237. A bill to provide a preliminary examination and survey of Neskowin Creek, Oreg., with a view to the control of its floodwaters;

S. 238. A bill to authorize the construction of the Umatilla Dam in the Columbia River, Oreg. and Wash.;

S. 239. A bill to provide for the further improvement of the Columbia and Snake Rivers in Oregon and Idaho; and

S. 240. A bill to fix the definition and application of certain terms used in the navigation and steamboat-inspection laws with reference to the fishing industries and the vessels employed therein, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce.

S. 241. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to convey a certain tract of land to the State of Oregon to be used for public-park purposes;

S. 242. A bill relating to the disposition of funds derived from the Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands;

S. 243. A bill to extend the provisions of the Forest Exchange Act to lands adjacent to the national forests in the State of Oregon; and

S. 244. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to dispose of certain isolated and fractional tracts of land formerly embraced in the Coos Bay Wagon Road grant; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

S. 245. A bill to amend the Social Security Act with respect to its application to employees of fraternal beneficiary societies, orders, and associations;

S. 246. A bill to provide for the free importation of flax-scutching machinery; and

S. 247. A bill to exempt from Federal admission taxes certain fees collected in the course of administration of the national park system; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 248. A bill to authorize the distribution to persons admitted to citizenship of the patriotic poster entitled "Look the Truth in the Face"; to the Committee on Immigration.

S. 249. A bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to cooperate with the State of Oregon in the preservation and maintenance of the battleship *Oregon* as a national memorial; and

S. 250. A bill authorizing an appropriation for the development of a naval air base at Tongue Point, Oreg.; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

S. 251. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to establish a Civilian Conservation Corps, and for other purposes," approved June 28, 1937; and

S. 252. A bill providing for the cancellation of certain charges against the Klamath Drainage District of Klamath County, Oreg., and charging such unpaid balance to the unentered public lands within the district; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

S. 253. A bill to authorize the leasing of certain Indian lands subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

S. 254. A bill to amend paragraph (14) of subsection (a) of section 203 of the Motor Carrier Act, 1935; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

S. 255. A bill authorizing the Secretary of War to convey to the port of Cascade Locks, Oreg., certain lands for municipal purposes; and

S. 256. A bill for the relief of Lester D. Petteys; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 257. A bill granting a pension to Josephine Boyd;

S. 258. A bill granting a pension to Mary Greer;

S. 259. A bill for the relief of veterans of the Spanish-American War, including the Philippine Insurrection, and Chinese Boxer Rebellion;

S. 260. A bill granting an increase of pension to James S. Blankenship; and

S. 261. A bill granting a pension to Jennie Alexander; to the Committee on Pensions.

S. 262. A bill for the relief of Lenore Embree Beckett;

S. 263. A bill for the relief of George R. Morris;

S. 264. A bill for the relief of W. G. Wertz;

S. 265. A bill for the relief of the Castilloa Rubber Plantation Co.;

S. 266. A bill for the relief of R. Thomas Carter and Alice E. Carter;

S. 267. A bill for the relief of R. Thomas Carter;

S. 268. A bill for the relief of Minnie B. LaBarre and Harrie A. LaBarre;

S. 269. A bill for the relief of Benson Allen;

S. 270. A bill for the relief of Lofts & Son;

S. 271. A bill for the relief of Jack Mattson;

S. 272. A bill for the relief of Stella Quine;

S. 273. A bill for the relief of Allie F. Muth;

S. 274. A bill for the relief of the estate of Ralph R. Fraley;

S. 275. A bill for the relief of the estates of Edwin G. Scott, Clyde R. Dindinger, and Ralph R. Fraley;

S. 276. A bill for the relief of the Portland Iron Works;

S. 277. A bill for the relief of Multnomah County, Oreg.;

S. 278. A bill for the relief of Dr. R. C. Field; and

S. 279. A bill for the relief of Pherne Miller; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. NEELY:

S. 280. A bill to prohibit and to prevent the trade practices known as "compulsory block-booking" and "blind selling" in the leasing of motion-picture films in interstate and foreign commerce; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

S. 281. A bill to amend further the Civil Service Retirement Act, approved May 29, 1930; and

S. 282. A bill to provide that State employees employed in connection with programs carried on with the assistance of the Federal Government be selected in accordance with a nonpolitical civil-service plan; to the Committee on Civil Service.

S. 283. A bill for the relief of William Lester Taylor; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

S. 284. A bill to place Harold Staats, formerly captain, Officers' Reserve Corps, on the emergency officers' retired list; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. 285. A bill granting a pension to Herman Meikle; and

S. 286. A bill to impose taxes on fuel oil; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 287. A bill for the relief of Ruth Floyd Jacokes;

S. 288. A bill for the relief of Tarring W. Heironimus;

S. 289. A bill for the relief of the West Virginia Co.;

S. 290. A bill for the relief of O. C. Stewart; and

S. 291. A bill for the relief of E. W. Jones; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 292. A bill granting a pension to Joseph J. McNeal.

S. 293. A bill granting a pension to Laura Ricketts;

S. 294. A bill granting a pension to William Runyon;

S. 295. A bill granting a pension to Gertrude M. Thomas;

S. 296. A bill granting an increase of pension to Susan E. Watts;

S. 297. A bill granting an increase of pension to Isabel Gammon;

S. 298. A bill granting a pension to George W. Criss;

S. 299. A bill granting a pension to Anna Marie Flaatt;

S. 300. A bill granting a pension to Clara V. Crossland;

S. 301. A bill granting a pension to Wesley William Faulkwell; and

S. 302. A bill granting a pension to Martha E. Irvin; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GEORGE:

S. 303. A bill for the relief of the Ocilla Star; to the Committee on Claims.

(Mr. CAPPER introduced Senate bills 304 and 305, which were referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. CLARK of Missouri:

S. 306. A bill to provide for including periods of service while in the armed forces of the United States during the World War for the purposes of the Railroad Retirement Acts; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

By Mr. TOWNSEND:

S. J. Res. 1. Joint resolution providing for the appointment of a special joint committee to investigate the silver program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. CLARK of Missouri:

S. J. Res. 2. Joint resolution providing for consideration of a recommendation for decoration of Sgt. Fred W. Stockham, deceased; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

S. J. Res. 3. Joint resolution authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to make an investigation of labor-saving and labor-displacing machinery, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

S. J. Res. 4. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for a referendum on war and conscription of citizens for military duty abroad; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. J. Res. 5. Joint resolution to transfer jurisdiction of the Legislative Reference Service to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on the Library.

S. J. Res. 6. Joint resolution to provide for establishing a territorial form of civil government for the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. TOWNSEND, Mr. BURKE, and Mr. GIBSON:

S. J. Res. 7. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to equal rights for men and women; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GIBSON:

S. J. Res. 8. Joint resolution to provide for a study of traffic conditions in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma:

S. J. Res. 9. Joint resolution conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims concerning a claim of the Continental Petroleum Co. of Delaware; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. J. Res. 10. Joint resolution for the relief of the Continental Petroleum Co. of Delaware; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. AUSTIN:

S. J. Res. 11. Joint resolution directing the Comptroller General to readjust the account between the United States and the State of Vermont; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. VANDENBERG:

S. J. Res. 12. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to disapproval of items in general appropriation bills; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WALSH:

S. J. Res. 13. Joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States of America to proclaim October 11, 1939, General Pulaski's Memorial Day for the observance and commemoration of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANDREWS:

S. J. Res. 14. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to section 1, article III, of the Constitution of the United States relating to the Judiciary; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURKE:

S. J. Res. 15. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to the term of office of President; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McNARY:

S. J. Res. 16. Joint resolution authorizing the erection of a memorial building to commemorate the winning of the Oregon country for the United States; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. MALONEY:

S. J. Res. 17. Joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States of America to proclaim October 11, 1939, General Pulaski's Memorial Day for the observance and commemoration of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KING:

S. J. Res. 18. Joint resolution requesting the President to call a conference of representatives of the Federal and State Governments to consider certain questions relative to Federal and State taxation; to the Committee on Finance.

S. J. Res. 19. Joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States to call an international conference to formulate measures for the reduction of armaments; to the table.

By Mr. WHEELER:

S. J. Res. 20. Joint resolution providing for the cancellation of certain crop-production and harvesting loans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. NYE:

S. J. Res. 21. Joint resolution to prohibit the shipment of arms, ammunition, and implements of war from any place in the United States; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

S. J. Res. 22. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to the sale and marketing of agricultural commodities; and

S. J. Res. 23. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing for the requisition of property in time of war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. J. Res. 24. Joint resolution relative to the establishment of title of the United States to certain submerged lands containing petroleum deposits; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

(Mr. FRAZIER introduced Senate Joint Resolution 25, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and appears under a separate heading.)

(Mr. CAPPER introduced Senate Joint Resolution 26, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and appears under a separate heading.)

PROHIBITION OF WAR

Mr. FRAZIER. Mr. President, I introduce a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting war; and I ask unanimous consent to have printed as part of my remarks a letter signed by the officials of the Women's Peace Union, with headquarters in New York, favoring the amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from North Dakota? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 25) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting war was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The letter presented by Mr. FRAZIER is as follows:

WOMEN'S PEACE UNION,

New York, January 2, 1939.

DEAR SENATOR FRAZIER: On the eve of the opening of the Seventy-sixth Congress, the Women's Peace Union urges you once again to introduce the independent disarmament amendment which will make war and all preparation for war illegal under our Constitution.

We believe the passage of this proposed amendment, conceived in a time of peace and calm judgment, is our great opportunity to avoid war for ourselves and perhaps for the world. Without its passage we see little hope of preserving our civilization.

Since 1926, when you bravely took the leadership in the cause of independent disarmament, you and we have contended in season and out that war for any purpose is wrong in principle and disastrous in practice. Because war is the slaughter of human beings on as large a scale as possible, we have branded it the crime against humanity—humanity which can never win, no matter who the declared conqueror, but must lose always and forever to the only possible gainers in any modern armed conflict—death, inhuman suffering, disease, increased unemployment, moral and financial bankruptcy, political chaos.

We hope that the discussion of this proposed amendment in Congress this year will give inspiration and stamina to the people of every country who opposed and probably prevented war in September 1938, and are now resisting, as best they can, the hysterical armament race of their governments.

"The outstanding social and international development in the world today, news of which is being disparaged or suppressed by dictators—military, political, and financial—is the rising peace sentiment among the mass of citizens in each country. Peoples everywhere want peace. They not only want it; they are determined to bring it about. It is this fact alone—the rising tide of peace—which, in the face of the terrifying armaments that have been piled up by all governments, still prevents a so-called spontaneous outbreak of war. Even the most ruthless protagonists of the doctrine that the battlefield is the supreme court of nations today realize that arms alone do not spell victory, and that the people widely have ceased to believe in war as a means of redressing national grievances; they do not want to take the lives of others or to lay down their own; they do not want war."

"War is everywhere regarded as a catastrophe, and the ability to promote measures looking toward peace, to maintain peace, has become the test of a government's fitness and popularity."—From Elias Tobenkin in *The Peoples Want Peace*, published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

If we disarm, other nations may follow our lead. It is said that in Sweden—a mere step from Germany—40,000 men and women have united to urge a policy of independent disarmament as an example to other nations. Everywhere, even in the countries under dictators, there is an undercurrent of mass opposition to war. Everywhere there is the desire to find peaceful methods of settling international problems.

But whether other countries follow our example in disarmament or not, we are convinced the United States will be safer unarmed in an armed world than it now is, armed.

Armament and so-called preparedness do not mean safety. They mean the constant danger of our being involved in war for policies and programs which, even if honestly undertaken, will result in the destruction of life, not its defense; in the violation, not the preservation, of our American ideals. That danger is far greater than the menace of foreign invasion.

We in the United States should be immune to the madness of imported war hysteria. We should call no nation our enemy. Cruelty, injustice, war itself are our enemies and they cannot be conquered by violent means.

Skillful propagandists and sincere idealists alike, seizing upon our natural indignation over the conquest of helpless peoples and the persecution of minorities, are arousing in us the deadly, negative emotions of hate and fear. The emotional tension thus caused must find some rational moral outlet or our Nation may be led into the frenzied activity of war.

Thus, before it is too late, let us turn our hatred of cruelty and oppression, our scorn of dictatorship, into constructive action. Let us prove our good will. Let us disarm. Then, and then only, can we help our tragic world to economic and racial adjustment. Then, because we have shown ourselves fearless, with spiritual and moral integrity, we can employ the technique of nonviolent resistance as the sane and valid substitute for bloodshed.

If the United States disarms now it will furnish the world with an example of a gallant nation devoted to the preservation, not the destruction, of civilization. In the words of a modern poet, Jessie Wallace Hughan:

"... To cast aside the weight of battle-gear,
To dare to stand alone, with dauntless cheer,
To pass the old forebodings calmly by—
May we be first the uncharted course to try!
The world has longed too many a trembling year
For valiant hearts!"

After the introduction of this amendment it will be the duty of Congress to decide whether it has the moral right to hold the amendment in committee, hidden from the people. At previous sessions of Congress hearings have been held on this amendment—three in all—and many peace groups have joined with the Women's Peace Union in requesting that the amendment be reported favorably to Congress. We ask that Congress pass the amendment and let the people decide whether or not it should be ratified. That action would mean the triumph of democracy. Surely the people know what values, what principles they hold dear.

We cannot tell you how much the Women's Peace Union honors your energy and courage in introducing this measure. It is our conviction that you are making history.

Sincerely yours,

THE WOMEN'S PEACE UNION,
By ELINOR BYRNS.
MARGARET GARDNER HULST.
TRACY D. MYGATT.
FRANCES WITHERSPOON.
OLIVIA DUNBAR TORRENCE.
FRIEDA L. LAZARUS.
MARY B. ORR.

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL OF AGRICULTURAL LOANS

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I propose an amendment to the Federal Farm Loan Act which would provide that interest rate on Federal land bank mortgages shall be reduced to 3 percent, the reduction to be effective until June 30, 1943.

Under an act passed by the Seventy-fifth Congress, the interest rate on Federal land bank mortgages is fixed at 3½ percent until June 30, 1940.

The need for this lower interest rate seems to me to be practically self-evident. Under present prices of farm products and while agriculture continues to receive such a small proportion of the national income, farmers cannot afford, and should not be required, to pay a higher rate of interest than 3 percent on Federal land bank mortgages.

The companion measure would require the interest rate on land-bank commissioner loans, which, practically, are distress loans, to be reduced to 3 percent. The established rate is 5 percent; but the Seventy-fifth Congress, as an emergency measure, made a reduction to 4 percent, effective until June 30, 1940. The same argument applies to this measure as to the one to provide 3 percent interest on land-bank mortgages.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bills of the Senator from Kansas will be received and appropriately referred.

The bills were read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, as follows:

S. 304. A bill relating to the rate of interest on loans by Federal land banks; and

S. 305. A bill to reduce the rate of interest on certain loans made by the land-bank commissioner, to extend the time for payment of the principal of such loans, and for other purposes.

TAXATION OF FEDERAL AND STATE SECURITIES AND EMPLOYEES

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I am introducing a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution which would empower the United States to collect taxes on income from any securities issued by States and their political subdivisions after the adoption of the amendment with-

out discrimination in favor of securities issued by the United States. The corresponding power would be given to the States to collect taxes on income derived from securities issued by the United States without discrimination in favor of the State or local issues.

The proposed amendment also would place all public employees, Federal, State, and local, on the same basis as employees in private business, so far as Federal and State income taxes are concerned. At the present time Federal employees are not subject to State income taxes; State and local government employees are not subject to Federal income taxes. The present system creates a favored class exempt from taxes required of the ordinary citizen. I propose to remove this discrimination and hope that it will be done.

I consider that it also would be in the public interest to end the issuance of tax-exempt securities by Federal, State, and local governments, as this amendment proposes. I understand there are at present some \$65,000,000,000 worth of tax-exempt securities in existence. This also tends to create and continue a favored class by exempting their income from taxes paid by others. The issuance of tax-exempt securities not only allows many persons and estates with large incomes to escape taxes; it also tends to drive into Government securities capital that would be better employed in private industry. At the same time, the tax-exempt securities encourage governmental extravagance through cheaper capital.

I believe the country as a whole favors the adoption of this or some similar amendment, and I expect to do everything in my power to have this amendment submitted to the States by this Congress and at this session.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 26) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to taxes on certain incomes was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REFUND OF TOBACCO PENALTIES

Mr. GEORGE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to a bill relating to a refund of tobacco penalties, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed.

COMMITTEE ON WORLD WAR VETERANS' LEGISLATION

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. President, I present a notice to be read at the desk.

The notice was read, as follows:

In compliance with the terms of rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice that it is my intention to offer a resolution to amend rule XXV of the standing rules of the Senate by adding after the paragraph in said rule reading as follows:

"Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs, to consist of 17 Senators."

A new paragraph reading as follows:

"Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation, to consist of 17 Senators."

AMENDMENT OF THE RULES—EX OFFICIO MEMBERS OF COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. PITTMAN submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 5), which was referred to the Committee on Rules:

Resolved, That rule XVI be amended by striking out the period at the end of section 6, substituting a semicolon, and adding the following: "and that three members of the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys, to be selected by said committee, shall be ex officio members of the Committee on Appropriations, to serve on said committee when the items pertaining to the Department of the Interior are being considered by the Committee on Appropriations in the bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior, and at least one member of the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys shall be a member of any conference committee appointed to confer with the House when the items pertaining to the Department of the Interior are being considered in the bill making appropriations for the Department of the Interior."

COMMITTEE ON CIVIL AERONAUTICS

Mr. BYRD submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 6), which was referred to the Committee on Rules:

Resolved, That rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate is hereby amended by inserting after the seventeenth line of paragraph 1 thereof the following:

"Committee on Civil Aeronautics, to consist of 12 Senators."

COMMITTEE ON OPERATIONS

Mr. MURRAY submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 7), which was referred to the Committee on Rules:

Resolved, That rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate be hereby amended by inserting after "Committee on Naval Affairs, to consist of 17 Senators;" the following:

"Committee on Operations, to consist of 7 Senators;"

DAILY PRAYER IN THE SENATE

Mr. NEELY submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 8), which was referred to the Committee on Rules:

Resolved, That the Chaplain shall open each calendar day's session of the Senate with prayer.

COMMITTEE ON CIVIL AVIATION AND AERONAUTICS

Mr. McCARRAN submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 9), which was referred to the Committee on Rules:

Resolved, That rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate be, and the same is hereby, amended by inserting, on page 30, after the third line of paragraph 1, the following:

"Committee on Civil Aviation and Aeronautics, to consist of 12 Senators."

ADMINISTRATION OF SUGAR ACT OF 1937

Mr. ELLENDER submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 10), which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

Whereas the Sugar Act of 1937 provides for the fixing of quotas for the different sugar-producing areas of the United States, and further provides that the Secretary of Agriculture shall determine for the farms in each such area their proportionate share of the sugar beets or sugarcane to be planted to meet the quota for such area; and

Whereas the estimated amount of sugarcane needed to fill the quota for the mainland cane-sugar area for 1939 is approximately 75 percent of the estimated production for 1938 and is substantially less than the quota for 1938; and

Whereas prior to the determination on October 6, 1938, of such estimated amount and of the proportionate shares of the 1939 crop for the farms in such area an acreage approximately equal to the amount of the shares of such farms for 1938 had already been planted to sugarcane on many of such farms; and

Whereas any substantial reduction in the amount of the shares of such farms for the 1939 crop below the shares for the 1938 crop will require the plowing up of large quantities of sugarcane planted prior to October 1, 1938, or result in substantial inequalities for planters who planted after such date; and

Whereas the allotment as to acreage for sugarcane as determined in 1937 for the 1938 crop met with general satisfaction, and the farmers arranged their planting schedules for a 3-year period (sugarcane is planted once every 3 years, generally): Therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that in the administration of the Sugar Act of 1937 the proportionate share (expressed in terms of planted acreage) for any farm, as determined by the Secretary pursuant to the provisions of section 302 of such act, of the quantity of the crop of sugar beets or sugarcane for the calendar years 1939 and 1940 required to be processed to enable the area in which such crop of sugar beets or sugarcane is grown to meet the quota (and provide a normal carry-over inventory) shall be so fixed or adjusted that the share of such crop for such farm shall be an amount not less than the amount of the share of the 1938 crop for such farm.

ASSISTANT CLERK, COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE COMMERCE

Mr. WHEELER submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 11), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Interstate Commerce be hereby authorized to employ for the remainder of the Seventy-sixth Congress an assistant clerk, to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate at the rate of \$2,000 per annum.

HEARINGS BEFORE COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE COMMERCE

Mr. WHEELER submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 12), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Interstate Commerce, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized, during the Seventy-sixth Congress, to send for persons, books, and papers; to administer oaths and to employ a stenographer at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per hundred words, to report such hearings as may be had on any subject before said committee, the expense thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate; and that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during any session or recess of the Senate.

HEARINGS BEFORE COMMITTEE ON INTEROCEANIC CANALS

Mr. CLARK of Missouri submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 13) which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Interoceanic Canals, or any subcommittee thereof, hereby is authorized, during the Seventy-sixth Congress, to send for persons, books, and papers; to administer oaths; and to employ a stenographer at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per hundred words to report such hearings as may be had on any subject before said committee, the expense thereof to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate; and that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during any session or recess of the Senate.

ASSISTANT CLERK, COMMITTEE ON INTEROCEANIC CANALS

Mr. CLARK of Missouri submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 14), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Interoceanic Canals hereby is authorized to employ during the Seventy-sixth Congress an assistant clerk to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate at the rate of \$2,000 per annum.

HEARINGS BEFORE COMMITTEE ON CIVIL SERVICE

Mr. BULOW submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 15), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Civil Service, or any subcommittee thereof, hereby is authorized during the Seventy-sixth Congress to send for persons, books, and papers; to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer, at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per hundred words, to report such hearings as may be held in connection with any subject which may be before said committee, the expenses thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate; and that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during the sessions or recesses of the Senate.

HEARINGS BEFORE COMMITTEE ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS

Mr. GEORGE submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 16), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Privileges and Elections, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized, during the Seventy-sixth Congress, to send for persons, books, and papers; to administer oaths; and to employ a stenographer, at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per 100 words, to report such hearings as may be had on any subject before said committee, the expense thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate; and that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during any session or recess of the Senate.

HEARINGS BEFORE COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS

Mr. BAILEY submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 17), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Claims, or any subcommittee thereof, be, and hereby is, authorized during the Seventy-sixth Congress to send for persons, books, and papers; to administer oaths; and to employ a stenographer, at a cost not exceeding 25 cents per 100 words, to report such hearings as may be had in connection with any subject which may be before said committee, the expenses thereof to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate; and that the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, may sit during sessions or recesses of the Senate.

ASSISTANT CLERK, COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS

Mr. LOGAN submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 18), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Committee on Claims hereby is authorized to employ an assistant clerk to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate at the rate of \$1,800 per annum and \$1,800 additional so long as the position is held by the first incumbent appointed under this authority.

HELEN C. HORNE

Mr. GEORGE submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 19), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate hereby is authorized and directed to pay from the contingent fund of the Senate to Helen C. Horne, widow of William W. Horne, late enrolling clerk of the Senate, a sum equal to 6 months' compensation at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his death, said sum to be considered inclusive of funeral expenses and all other allowances.

DEFAULTS ON BOND ISSUES BY SOUTH AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS

Mr. McNARY submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 20), which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized and directed to make a full and complete investigation of the extent to which bonds issued by South American governments for sale to investors in the United States are in default and the causes of any such defaults. The committee shall report to the Senate, as soon as practicable, the results of its investigation, together with its recommendations.

For the purposes of this resolution the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold such hearings, to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Senate in the Seventy-sixth Congress, to employ such clerical and other assistants, to require by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, to have such printing and binding done, and to make such expenditures, as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per hundred words. The expenses of the committee, which shall not exceed \$10,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman.

PROBLEMS OF THE SOUTH—ADDRESS BY SENATOR BYRNES

[Mr. BANKHEAD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by Senator BYRNES at the fifty-third annual dinner of the New York Southern Society, in New York City, December 7, 1938, on the subject *The Problems of the South Will Not Be Solved by Politics or Politicians*, which appears in the Appendix.]

CORRUPTION AND THE W. P. A.—STATEMENT BY SENATOR HOLT

[Mr. HOLT asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a statement by himself entitled "Corruption and the W. P. A.," which appears in the Appendix.]

ATTORNEY GENERAL MURPHY

[Mr. BRIDGES asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article from the New York Herald Tribune of January 3, 1939, entitled "How Murphy Vetoes Court Order Is Recalled As He Is Elevated," which appears in the Appendix.]

POLITICS IN RELIEF—EDITORIAL FROM PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER

[Mr. BRIDGES asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial from the Philadelphia Inquirer of January 4, 1939, entitled "Politics in Relief a Scandal—End It," which appears in the Appendix.]

The VICE PRESIDENT. The morning business is concluded. There is no calendar.

RECESS

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate stand in recess until 12:40 p. m., and that it reassemble at that time in order to proceed to the Hall of the House of Representatives.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Kentucky?

There being no objection, the Senate (at 12 o'clock and 18 minutes p. m.) took a recess until 12:40 o'clock p. m., when it reassembled, and the Vice President resumed the chair.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. BARKLEY. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The enrolling clerk (Darrell St. Claire) called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Adams	Byrnes	Gibson	Johnson, Colo.
Andrews	Capper	Gillette	King
Ashurst	Caraway	Glass	La Follette
Austin	Chavez	Green	Lee
Bailey	Clark, Idaho	Guffey	Lewis
Bankhead	Clark, Mo.	Gurney	Logan
Barbour	Connally	Harrison	Lucas
Barkley	Danaher	Hatch	Lundeen
Bilbo	Davis	Hayden	McCarran
Borah	Donahay	Herring	McKellar
Bridges	Downey	Hill	McNary
Brown	Ellender	Holman	Maloney
Bulow	Frazier	Holt	Mead
Burke	George	Hughes	Miller
Byrd	Gerry	Johnson, Calif.	Minton

Murray
Neely
Norris
Nye
O'Mahoney
Overton
Pepper
Pittman

Radcliffe
Reed
Reynolds
Russell
Schwartz
Schwellenbach
Sheppard
Smathers

Smith
Taft
Thomas, Okla.
Thomas, Utah
Tobey
Townsend
Truman
Tydings

Vandenberg
Van Nuys
Wagner
Walsh
Wheeler
White
Wiley

Mr. WALSH. I announce the unavoidable absence of my colleague [Mr. LODGE] because of illness.

Mr. AUSTIN. I announce the necessary absence of the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE] and the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. SHIPSTEAD].

The VICE PRESIDENT. Ninety-one Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

JOINT MEETING OF THE TWO HOUSES—ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at the conclusion of the joint meeting of the two Houses the Senate stand adjourned until tomorrow.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Kentucky? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

In accordance with the concurrent resolution previously agreed to, the Senate will now proceed to the Hall of the House of Representatives to participate in a joint meeting of the two Houses to receive the annual message from the President of the United States.

The Senate, preceded by its Sergeant at Arms (Chesley W. Jurney), its Secretary (Edwin A. Halsey), and the Vice President, proceeded to the Hall of the House of Representatives.

ANNUAL MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The annual message of the President of the United States was this day delivered by him to the joint meeting of the two Houses of Congress.

(The full text of the message will be found in the proceedings of the House, p. 74.)

ADJOURNMENT

At the conclusion of the joint meeting (at 1 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m.), under the order previously entered, the Senate stood adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, January 5, 1939, at 12 o'clock meridian.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1939

(Legislative day of Tuesday, January 3, 1939)

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 12 o'clock noon.

SWEARING IN OF MEMBERS

Mr. LARRABEE and Mr. LANHAM appeared in the Well of the House and took the oath of office as prescribed by law.

HON. EDWARD W. CURLEY

Mr. CULLEN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 31

Whereas EDWARD W. CURLEY, a Representative from the State of New York, from the Twenty-second District thereof, has been unable from sickness to appear in person to be sworn as a Member of the House, and there being no contest or question as to his election: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Speaker, or a deputy named by him, be, and he is hereby, authorized to administer the oath of office to said EDWARD W. CURLEY at New York City, in the State of New York, and that the said oath when administered as herein authorized shall be accepted and received by the House as the oath of office of the said EDWARD W. CURLEY.

The resolution was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the resolution just adopted, the Chair appoints the Honorable John E. McGeehan, justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to administer the oath of office to the Honorable EDWARD W. CURLEY.

HON. REUBEN T. WOOD

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 32

Whereas REUBEN T. WOOD, a Representative from the State of Missouri, from the Sixth District thereof, has been unable from sickness in his family to appear in person to be sworn as a Member of the House, and there being no contest or question as to his election: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Speaker, or a deputy named by him, be, and he is hereby, authorized to administer the oath of office to said REUBEN T. WOOD at Springfield, in the State of Missouri, and that the said oath when administered as herein authorized shall be accepted as the oath of office of the said REUBEN T. WOOD.

The resolution was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the authority of the resolution just adopted, the Chair appoints the Honorable James F. Fulbright, judge of the Court of Appeals of Springfield, Mo., to administer the oath of office to the Honorable REUBEN T. WOOD.

HON. EDWARD W. CREAL

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to House Resolution 15, Seventy-sixth Congress, the Chair appoints the Honorable Elwood Hamilton, judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals at Louisville, Ky., to administer the oath of office to the Honorable EDWARD W. CREAL.

THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Resolution 33

Resolved, That the following Members be, and they are hereby, elected to the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, to wit: Allen T. Treadway, of Massachusetts; Frank Crowther, of New York; Harold Knutson, of Minnesota; Daniel A. Reed, of New York; Roy O. Woodruff, of Michigan; Thomas A. Jenkins, of Ohio.

The resolution was agreed to.

RECESS

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House stand in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 8 minutes p. m.) the House stood in recess to meet at the call of the Speaker.

AFTER RECESS

At 12 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m., the House was called to order by the Speaker.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had concurred, without amendment, in a concurrent resolution of the House of the following title:

H. Con. Res. 3. Concurrent resolution providing for a joint session of Congress for the purpose of receiving the President's message.

JOINT SESSION OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE

At 12 o'clock and 51 minutes, the Doorkeeper, Mr. Joseph J. Sinnot, announced the Vice President of the United States and the Members of the United States Senate.

The Vice President of the United States and the Members of the United States Senate entered the Chamber and took the seats assigned to them.

At 12 o'clock and 53 minutes p. m., the Doorkeeper, Mr. Joseph J. Sinnot, announced the Cabinet of the President of the United States.

The Members of the Cabinet of the President of the United States entered the Chamber and took the seats reserved for them in front of the Speaker's rostrum.

The SPEAKER. On behalf of the House the Chair appoints the following committee to conduct the President into the Chamber: Mr. RAYBURN, Mr. DOUGHTON, Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts.

The VICE PRESIDENT. On the part of the Senate the Chair appoints as a like committee the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. PITTMAN], and the Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY].

At 1 o'clock p. m., the President of the United States, escorted by the committee of Senators and Representatives, entered the Hall of the House and stood at the Clerk's desk, amid prolonged applause.

The SPEAKER. Senators and Representatives of the Seventy-sixth Congress, I have the distinguished honor of presenting the President of the United States.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The PRESIDENT. Mr. Speaker, Mr. President, Members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, in reporting on the state of the Nation, I have felt it necessary on previous occasions to advise the Congress of disturbance abroad and of the need of putting our own house in order in the face of storm signals from across the seas. As this Seventy-sixth Congress opens, there is need for further warning.

A war which threatened to envelop the world in flames has been averted, but it has become increasingly clear that peace is not assured.

All about us rage undeclared wars—military and economic. All about us grow more deadly armaments—military and economic. All about us are threats of new aggression—military and economic.

Storms from abroad directly challenge three institutions indispensable to Americans, now as always. The first is religion. It is the source of the other two—democracy and international good faith.

Religion, by teaching man his relationship to God, gives the individual a sense of his own dignity and teaches him to respect himself by respecting his neighbors.

Democracy, the practice of self-government, is a covenant among free men to respect the rights and liberties of their fellows.

International good faith, a sister of democracy, springs from the will of civilized nations of men to respect the rights and liberties of other nations of men.

In a modern civilization, all three—religion, democracy, and international good faith—complement each other.

Where freedom of religion has been attacked, the attack has come from sources opposed to democracy. Where democracy has been overthrown, the spirit of free worship has disappeared. And where religion and democracy have vanished, good faith and reason in international affairs have given way to strident ambition and brute force.

An ordering of society which relegates religion, democracy, and good faith among nations to the background can find no place within it for the ideals of the Prince of Peace. The United States rejects such an ordering, and retains its ancient faith.

There comes a time in the affairs of men when they must prepare to defend not their homes alone but the tenets of faith and humanity on which their churches, their governments, and their very civilization are founded. The defense of religion, of democracy, and of good faith among nations is all the same fight. To save one we must now make up our minds to save all.

We know what might happen to us of the United States if the new philosophies of force were to encompass the other continents and invade our own. We, no more than other nations, can afford to be surrounded by the enemies of our faith and our humanity. Fortunate it is, therefore, that in this Western Hemisphere we have, under a common ideal of democratic government, a rich diversity of resources and of peoples functioning together in mutual respect and peace.

That hemisphere, that peace, and that ideal we propose to do our share in protecting against storms from any quarter. Our people and our resources are pledged to secure that protection. From that determination no American flinches.

This by no means implies that the American republics disassociate themselves from the nations of other continents—

it does not mean the Americas against the rest of the world. We as one of the republics reiterate our willingness to help the cause of world peace. We stand on our historic offer to take counsel with all other nations of the world to the end that aggression among them be terminated, that the race of armaments cease and that commerce be renewed.

But the world has grown so small and weapons of attack so swift that no nation can be safe in its will to peace so long as any other single powerful nation refuses to settle its grievances at the council table.

For if any government bristling with implements of war insists on policies of force, weapons of defense give the only safety.

In our foreign relations we have learned from the past what not to do. From new wars we have learned what we must do.

We have learned that effective timing of defense, and the distant points from which attacks may be launched, are completely different from what they were 20 years ago.

We have learned that survival cannot be guaranteed by arming after the attack begins—for there is new range and speed to offense.

We have learned that long before any overt military act, aggression begins with preliminaries of propaganda, subsidized penetration, the loosening of ties of good will, the stirring of prejudice, and the incitement to disunion.

We have learned that God-fearing democracies of the world which observe the sanctity of treaties and good faith in their dealings with other nations cannot safely be indifferent to international lawlessness anywhere. They cannot forever let pass, without effective protest, acts of aggression against sister nations—acts which automatically undermine all of us.

Obviously they must proceed along practical, peaceful lines. But the mere fact that we rightly decline to intervene with arms to prevent acts of aggression does not mean that we must act as if there were no aggression at all. Words may be futile, but war is not the only means of commanding a decent respect for the opinions of mankind. There are many methods short of war, but stronger and more effective than mere words, of bringing home to aggressor governments the aggregate sentiments of our own people.

At the very least, we can and should avoid any action, or any lack of action, which will encourage, assist, or build up an aggressor. We have learned that when we deliberately try to legislate neutrality, our neutrality laws may operate unevenly and unfairly—may actually give aid to an aggressor and deny it to the victim. The instinct of self-preservation should warn us that we ought not to let that happen any more.

And we have learned something else—the old, old lesson that probability of attack is mightily decreased by the assurance of an ever-ready defense. Since 1931 world events of thunderous import have moved with lightning speed. During these 8 years many of our people clung to the hope that the innate decency of mankind would protect the unprepared who showed their innate trust in mankind. Today we are all wiser—and sadder.

Under modern conditions what we mean by "adequate defense"—a policy subscribed to by all—must be divided into three elements. First we must have armed forces and defenses strong enough to ward off sudden attack against strategic positions and key facilities essential to insure sustained resistance and ultimate victory. Secondly, we must have the organization and location of those key facilities so that they may be immediately utilized and rapidly expanded to meet all needs without danger of serious interruption by enemy attack.

In the course of a few days I shall send you a special message making recommendations for those two essentials of defense against danger which we cannot safely assume will not come.

If these first two essentials are reasonably provided for, we must be able confidently to invoke the third element, the underlying strength of citizenship—the self-confidence, the ability, the imagination, and the devotion that give the staying power to see things through.

A strong and united nation may be destroyed if it is unprepared against sudden attack. But even a nation well armed and well organized from a strictly military standpoint may, after a period of time, meet defeat if it is unnerved by self-distrust, endangered by class prejudice, by dissension between capital and labor, by false economy, and by other unsolved social problems at home.

In meeting the troubles of the world, we must meet them as one people—with a unity born of the fact that for generations those who have come to our shores, representing many kindreds and tongues, have been welded by common opportunity into a united patriotism. If another form of government can present a united front in its attack on a democracy, the attack must be met by a united democracy. Such a democracy can and must exist in the United States.

A dictatorship may command the full strength of a regimented nation. But the united strength of a democratic nation can be mustered only when its people, educated by modern standards to know what is going on and where they are going, have conviction that they are receiving as large a share of opportunity for development, as large a share of material success and of human dignity as they have a right to receive.

Our Nation's program of social and economic reform is therefore a part of defense as basic as armaments themselves.

Against the background of events in Europe, in Africa, and in Asia during these recent years, the pattern of what we have accomplished since 1933 appears in even clearer focus.

For the first time we have moved upon deep-seated problems affecting our national strength and have forged national instruments adequate to meet them.

Consider what the seemingly piecemeal struggles of these 6 years add up to in terms of realistic national preparedness.

We are conserving and developing natural resources—land, water, power, forests.

We are trying to provide necessary food, shelter, and medical care for the health of our population.

We are putting agriculture—our system of food and fiber supply—on a sounder basis.

We are strengthening the weakest spot in our system of industrial supply—its long-smoldering labor difficulties.

We have cleaned up our credit system so that depositor and investor alike may more readily and willingly make their capital available for peace or war.

We are giving to our youth new opportunities for work and education.

We have sustained the morale of all the population by the dignified recognition of our obligations to the aged, the helpless, and the needy.

Above all, we have made the American people conscious of their interrelationship and their interdependence. They sense a common destiny, and a common need of each other. Differences of occupation, geography, race, and religion no longer obscure the Nation's fundamental unity in thought and in action.

We have our difficulties, true; but we are a wiser and a tougher Nation than we were in 1929 or 1932.

Never have there been 6 years of such far-flung internal preparedness in our history. And all this has been done without any dictator's power to command, without conscription of labor or confiscation of capital, without concentration camps, and without a scratch on freedom of speech, freedom of the press, or the rest of the Bill of Rights.

We see things now that we could not see along the way. The tools of government which we had in 1933 are outmoded. We have had to forge new tools for a new role of government in democracy—a role of new responsibility for new needs and increased responsibility for old needs, long neglected.

Some of these tools had to be roughly shaped and still need some machining down. Many of those who fought bitterly against the forging of these new tools welcome their use today. The American people, as a whole, have accepted them. The Nation looks to the Congress to improve the new machinery which we have permanently installed, provided that in the

process the social usefulness of the machinery is not destroyed or impaired.

All of us agree that we should simplify and improve laws if experience and operation clearly demonstrate the need. For instance, all of us want better provision for our older people under our social security legislation. For the medically needy we must provide better care.

Most of us agree that for the sake of employer and employee alike we must find ways to end factional labor strife and employer-employee disputes.

Most of us recognize that none of these tools can be put to maximum effectiveness unless the executive processes of government are revamped—reorganized, if you will—into more effective combination. And even after such reorganization it will take time to develop administrative personnel and experience in order to use our new tools with a minimum of mistakes. The Congress, of course, needs no further information on this.

With this exception of legislation to provide greater Government efficiency, and with the exception of legislation to ameliorate our railroad and other transportation problems, the past three Congresses have met in part or in whole the pressing needs of the new order of things.

We have now passed the period of internal conflict in the launching of our program of social reform. Our full energies may now be released to invigorate the processes of recovery in order to preserve our reforms, and to give every man and woman who wants to work a real job at a living wage.

But time is of paramount importance. The deadline of danger from within and from without is not within our control. The hourglass may be in the hands of other nations. Our own hourglass tells us that we are off on a race to make democracy work, so that we may be efficient in peace and therefore secure in self-defense.

This time element forces us to still greater efforts to attain the full employment of our labor and our capital.

The first duty of our statesmanship today is to bring capital and manpower together.

Dictatorships do this by main force. By using main force they apparently succeed at it—for the moment. However we abhor their methods, we are compelled to admit that they have obtained substantial utilization of all their material and human resources. Like it or not they have solved, for a time at least, the problem of idle men and idle capital. Can we compete with them by boldly seeking methods of putting idle men and idle capital together and, at the same time, remain within our American way of life, within the Bill of Rights, and within the bounds of what is, from our point of view, civilization itself?

We suffer from a great unemployment of capital. Many people have the idea that as a nation we are overburdened with debt and are spending more than we can afford. That is not so. Despite our Federal Government expenditures, the entire debt of our national economic system, public and private together, is no larger today than it was in 1929, and the interest thereon is far less than it was in 1929.

The object is to put capital—private as well as public—to work.

We want to get enough capital and labor at work to give us a total turn-over of business, a total national income, of at least \$80,000,000,000 a year. At that figure we shall have a substantial reduction of unemployment, and the Federal revenues will be sufficient to balance the current level of cash expenditures on the basis of the existing tax structure. That figure can be attained, working within the framework of our traditional profit system.

The factors in attaining and maintaining that amount of national income are many and complicated.

They include more widespread understanding among businessmen of many changes which world conditions and technological improvements have brought to our economy over the last 20 years—changes in the interrelationship of price and volume and employment, for instance, changes of the kind in which businessmen are now educating themselves

through opportunities like the so-called monopoly investigation.

They include a perfecting of our farm program to protect farmers' income and consumers' purchasing power from alternate risks of crop gluts and crop shortages.

They include wholehearted acceptance of new standards of honesty in our financial markets.

They include reconciliation of enormous, antagonistic interests—some of them long in litigation—in the railroad and general transportation field.

They include the working out of new techniques—private, State, and Federal—to protect the public interest in and to develop wider markets for electric power.

They include a revamping of the tax relationships between Federal, State, and local units of government, and consideration of relatively small tax increases to adjust inequalities without interfering with the aggregate income of the American people.

They include the perfecting of labor organization and a universal ungrudging attitude by employers toward the labor movement, until there is a minimum of interruption of production and employment because of disputes, and acceptance by labor of the truth that the welfare of labor itself depends on increased balanced output of goods.

To be immediately practical, while proceeding with a steady evolution in the solving of these and like problems, we must wisely use instrumentalities, like Federal investment, which are immediately available to us.

Here, as elsewhere, time is the deciding factor in our choice of remedies.

Therefore, it does not seem logical to me, at the moment we seek to increase production and consumption, for the Federal Government to consider a drastic curtailment of its own investments.

The whole subject of government investing and government income is one which may be approached in two different ways.

The first calls for the elimination of enough activities of government to bring the expenses of government immediately into balance with income of government. This school of thought maintains that because our national income this year is only \$60,000,000,000, ours is only a \$60,000,000,000 country; that government must treat it as such; and that without the help of government it may some day, somehow, happen to become an \$80,000,000,000 country.

If the Congress decides to accept this point of view, it will logically have to reduce the present functions or activities of government by one-third. The Congress will have to accept the responsibility for such reduction; and the Congress will have to determine which activities are to be reduced.

Certain expenditures we cannot possibly reduce, such as the interest on the public debt. A few million dollars saved here or there in the normal or in curtailed work of the old departments and commissions will make no great saving in the Federal Budget. Therefore, the Congress would have to reduce drastically some of certain large items, such as aids to agriculture and soil conservation, veterans' pensions, flood control, highways, waterways and other public works, grants for social and health security, Civilian Conservation Corps activities, relief for the unemployed, or national defense.

The Congress alone has the power to do all this, as it is the appropriating branch of the Government.

The other approach to the question of Government spending takes the position that this Nation ought not to be and need not be only a \$60,000,000,000 nation; that at this moment it has the men and the resources sufficient to make it at least an \$80,000,000,000 nation. This school of thought does not believe that it can become an \$80,000,000,000 nation in the near future if Government cuts its operations by one-third. It is convinced that if we were to try it, we would invite disaster—that we would not long remain even a \$60,000,000,000 nation. There are many complicated factors with which we have to deal, but we have learned that it is unsafe to make abrupt reductions at any time in our net expenditure program.

By our common sense action of resuming Government activities last spring, we have reversed a recession and started the new rising tide of prosperity and national income which we are now just beginning to enjoy.

If Government activities are fully maintained, there is a good prospect of our becoming an \$80,000,000,000 country in a very short time. With such a national income, present tax laws will yield enough each year to balance each year's expenses.

It is my conviction that down in their hearts the American public—industry, agriculture, finance—wants this Congress to do whatever needs to be done to raise our national income to \$80,000,000,000 a year.

Investing soundly must preclude spending wastefully. To guard against opportunist appropriation, I have on several occasions addressed the Congress on the importance of permanent long-range planning. I hope, therefore, that following my recommendation of last year a permanent agency will be set up and authorized to report on the urgency and desirability of the various types of Government investment.

Investment for prosperity can be made in a democracy.

I hear some people say, "This is all so complicated. There are certain advantages in a dictatorship. It gets rid of labor trouble, of unemployment, of wasted motion, and of having to do your own thinking."

My answer is, "Yes; but it also gets rid of some other things which we Americans intend very definitely to keep—and we still intend to do our own thinking."

It will cost us taxes and the voluntary risk of capital to attain some of the practical advantages which other forms of government have acquired.

Dictatorship, however, involves costs which the American people will never pay: The cost of our spiritual values. The cost of the blessed right of being able to say what we please. The cost of freedom of religion. The cost of seeing our capital confiscated. The cost of being cast into a concentration camp. The cost of being afraid to walk down the street with the wrong neighbor. The cost of having our children brought up not as free and dignified human beings, but as pawns molded and enslaved by a machine.

If the avoidance of these costs means taxes on my income; if avoiding these costs means taxes on my estate at death, I would bear those taxes willingly as the price of my breathing and my children breathing the free air of a free country, as the price of a living and not a dead world.

Events abroad have made it increasingly clear to the American people that dangers within are less to be feared than dangers from without. If, therefore, a solution of this problem of idle men and idle capital is the price of preserving our liberty, no formless selfish fears can stand in our way.

Once I prophesied that this generation of Americans had a rendezvous with destiny. That prophecy comes true. To us much is given; more is expected.

This generation will "nobly save or meanly lose the last best hope of earth. * * * The way is plain, peaceful, generous, just—a way which, if followed, the world will forever applaud and God must forever bless."

At 1 o'clock and 46 minutes p. m., the President of the United States retired from the Hall of the House.

The SPEAKER dissolved the joint session of the Senate and House.

Thereupon the Vice President and the Members of the Senate returned to their Chamber.

At 1 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m., the House was called to order by the Speaker.

SWEARING IN OF A MEMBER

Mr. ABE MURDOCK, a Representative-elect from the State of Utah, appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the message of the President be referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

The motion was agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 52 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, January 5, 1939, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

99. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting reports from the Department of Commerce, Department of the Interior, United States Housing Authority, Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, and the War Department relative to money received during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1938, which was not paid into the general fund of the United States Treasury; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

100. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report showing refunds of internal revenue during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1938; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

101. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report of the receipts and expenditures made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938, from the working fund established for the operation of the industrial activities at the United States Public Health Service Hospital, Lexington, Ky.; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

102. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report of rental collections on account of public buildings and sites, privileges, and ground rent under the control of the Treasury Department, outside of the District of Columbia, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1938; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

103. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting an itemized report of expenditures made in connection with Pershing Hall in Paris, France; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

104. A letter from the Quartermaster General, transmitting the proceedings of the stated convention of the Fortieth National Encampment of the United Spanish War Veterans, held at Portland, Oreg., September 11 to 15, 1938 (H. Doc. No. 38); to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

105. A letter from the Disabled American Veterans of the World War, transmitting the minutes of the Eighteenth National Convention of the Disabled American Veterans, held at Grand Rapids, Mich., August 13 to 20, inclusive, 1938 (H. Doc. No. 36); to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

106. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a draft of a bill to authorize credit in the accounts of certain disbursing officers of the Army of the United States and for the settlement of individual claims approved by the War Department; to the Committee on Claims.

107. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a proposed bill with a list of names of officers and enlisted men on the active list of the Army for whom foreign decorations have been received in the State Department; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

108. A letter from the Chairman of the National Mediation Board, transmitting the Fourth Annual Report of the National Mediation Board; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

109. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior transmitting a draft of a proposed bill which would provide relief for certain employees of the United States who suffered losses of personal property when fire destroyed Government buildings located at Kwethluk, Alaska, and Point Barrow, Alaska; to the Committee on Claims.

110. A letter from the Acting Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report and recommendation to Congress concerning the claim of the Atlas Powder Co. against the United States; to the Committee on Claims.

111. A letter from the Postmaster General, chairman of the board of trustees, transmitting the report of operations of the Postal Savings System for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1938 (H. Doc. No. 16); to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads and ordered to be printed.

112. A letter from the President of the Electric Home and Farm Authority, transmitting the third annual report, prepared by direction of the board of trustees of Electric Home and Farm Authority, covering operations from July 1, 1937, to June 30, 1938, inclusive; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

113. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting the annual report of the activities of the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, for the fiscal year 1938; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

114. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to issue the Navy Expeditionary Medal to certain Army and civilian personnel; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

115. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill authorizing the President to present the Navy Cross to Capt. Frank N. Roberts, United States Army; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

116. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to provide an additional sum for the payment of a claim under the act entitled "An act to provide for the reimbursement of certain officers and enlisted men or former officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps for personal property lost, damaged, or destroyed as a result of the earthquake which occurred at Managua, Nicaragua, on March 31, 1931," approved January 21, 1936 (49 Stat. 2212); to the Committee on Claims.

117. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill for the relief of Lt. Malcolm A. Hufty, United States Navy; to the Committee on Claims.

118. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the First Annual Report of the Bonneville Administrator (H. Doc. No. 86); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

119. A letter from the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, transmitting the Annual Report of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1938 (H. Doc. No. 11); to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation and ordered to be printed.

120. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a deficiency estimate of appropriation for the legislative establishment, House of Representatives, for the fiscal year 1938, in the amount of \$11,000 (H. Doc. No. 72); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

121. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the General Accounting Office for the fiscal year 1939, amounting to \$150,000 (H. Doc. No. 73); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

122. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for salaries and administrative expenses, Export-Import Bank of Washington, for the fiscal year 1939 amounting to \$20,000 (H. Doc. No. 74); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

123. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for salaries and expenses, Federal Housing Administration, for the fiscal year 1939, amounting to \$5,000,000 (H. Doc. No. 75); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

124. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the payment of personal or property damage claims for the fiscal year 1939, for the Post Office Department, amounting to \$30,000 (H. Doc. No. 76); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

125. A communication from the President of the United States transmitting estimates of appropriations for the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1938 in the amount of \$11,872.25, and supplemental estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year 1939 in the amount of \$85,983.71, in all, \$97,855.96 (H. Doc. No. 77); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

126. A communication from the President of the United States transmitting two supplemental estimates of appropriations for the Navy Department, for the fiscal year 1939, for ship construction, aggregating \$36,500,000 (H. Doc. No. 78); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

127. A communication from the President of the United States transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the United States Employees' Compensation Commission for the fiscal year 1939, amounting to \$2,000,000 (H. Doc. No. 79); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

128. A communication from the President of the United States transmitting supplemental estimates of appropriations for the Treasury Department for the fiscal year 1939 amounting to \$3,604,400, together with drafts of proposed provisions pertaining to existing appropriations (H. Doc. No. 80); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

129. A communication from the President of the United States transmitting supplemental estimates of appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year 1939, in the amount of \$1,395,043 (H. Doc. No. 81); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

130. A communication from the President of the United States transmitting supplemental estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year 1939 amounting to \$192,500, and draft of a proposed provision pertaining to an existing appropriation, for the Department of State (H. Doc. No. 82); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

131. A communication from the President of the United States transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation amounting to \$191,000, for the fiscal year 1939, to remain available until June 30, 1940, for the War Department, together with two drafts of proposed provisions pertaining to existing appropriations of that Department (H. Doc. No. 83); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

132. A communication from the President of the United States transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Mount Rushmore National Memorial Commission for the fiscal year 1939 in the amount of \$75,000 (H. Doc. No. 84); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

133. A communication from the President of the United States transmitting four supplemental estimates of appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, for the Department of Labor amounting in the aggregate to \$1,074,220 (H. Doc. No. 85); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BREWSTER:

H. R. 1638. A bill to repeal the authority to enter into certain foreign-trade agreements and to terminate agreements heretofore concluded; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1639. A bill providing for exempting United States vessels under 200 tons from the requirements of the Officers' Competency Certificates Convention, 1936; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. BARRY:

H. R. 1640. A bill to amend the Home Owners' Loan Act by reducing the rate of interest on obligations of home owners, by extending the period of amortization on home loans, by abolishing certain deficiency judgments, and by

providing a moratorium on foreclosures; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. BATES of Massachusetts:

H. R. 1641. A bill to exempt certain vessels of the United States from the provisions of the Officers' Competency Certificates Convention, 1936; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. COLLINS:

H. R. 1642. A bill to authorize the appropriation to the Government of the Virgin Islands of the United States of taxes collected under the internal revenue laws of the United States on articles produced in the Virgin Islands and transported to the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1643. A bill to amend the Social Security Act, approved August 14, 1935 (Public, No. 271, 74th Cong.), to provide for the payment to States of \$15 per month per capita for all recipients of old-age assistance, under the several State plans, who are 65 years of age or older and not inmates of a public institution; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1644. A bill to create five regional national libraries and to amend section 12 of the act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright," approved March 4, 1909, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Library.

H. R. 1645. A bill to provide for additional clerk hire in the House of Representatives, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Accounts.

H. R. 1646. A bill to provide for a survey of the old Jackson Military Road and the establishment of a national parkway along the route thereof, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

H. R. 1647. A bill to assist and promote elementary and secondary education conducted in and by the several States and Territories, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. CROWE:

H. R. 1648. A bill to provide for the refund or credit of the internal-revenue tax paid on spirits lost or rendered unmarketable by reason of the floods of 1936 and 1937 where such spirits were in the possession of the original taxpayer or rectifier for bottling or use in rectification under Government supervision as provided by law and regulations; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DICKSTEIN:

H. R. 1649. A bill to provide for the loss of United States citizenship in certain cases; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

H. R. 1650. A bill to deny United States citizenship to persons who believe in any form of government for the United States contrary to that now existing in the United States; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

H. R. 1651. A bill to protect the artistic and earning opportunities in the United States for American actors, singers, dancers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. DOXEY:

H. R. 1652. A bill to amend section 90 of the Judicial Code, as amended, with respect to the terms of the Federal District Court for the Northern District of Mississippi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THOMAS F. FORD:

H. R. 1653. A bill to prevent the retroactive application of any Federal tax upon the employees of the States and their instrumentalities; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GREEN:

H. R. 1654. A bill to authorize the acquisition of lands at Camp Foster, in the vicinity of Jacksonville, Fla., as a site for a naval air station and to authorize the construction and installation of a naval air station thereon; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. HANCOCK:

H. R. 1655. A bill to authorize the taxation of the compensation of Federal employees in those States which authorize

the taxation of State employees by the Federal Government; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HULL:

H. R. 1656. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 and the tariff rates on imported dairy products mentioned therein; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1657. A bill to amend paragraphs 722 and 728 of the Tariff Act of 1930; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JOHNSON of West Virginia:

H. R. 1658. A bill to complete the Point Pleasant Battle Monument, Point Pleasant, W. Va.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. JONES of Texas:

H. R. 1659. A bill to promote farm ownership by amending the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to provide for Government-insured loans to farmers; to encourage sale of farms held by absentee owners to farm tenants; and to enable tenant farmers to become owners of farm homes through long-term low-interest-rate loans on farms; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 1660. A bill to facilitate the extension of agricultural credit at lower interest rates by providing for the issue of certain bank notes, to encourage the ownership of farm homes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. KIRWAN:

H. R. 1661. A bill granting the consent of Congress to the city of Youngstown, Ohio, to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Mahoning River at or near Marshall Street, Youngstown, Ohio; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LANHAM:

H. R. 1662. A bill to provide for the completion of the 25-mile spacing of horizontal and vertical control surveys in the State of Texas; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H. R. 1663. A bill to aid engineering and industrial research in connection with colleges and schools of engineering in the several State and Territorial universities and colleges, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 1664. A bill to authorize a special rate of postage on periodicals when sent by public libraries; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

H. R. 1665. A bill relating to filing of petitions with the Board of Tax Appeals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LESINSKI:

H. R. 1666. A bill granting pensions and increase of pensions to widows, former widows, and children of certain soldiers, sailors, and marines of the Civil War, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MAPES:

H. R. 1667. A bill to require the registration of motor vehicles in the District of Columbia, to prescribe registration fees based upon the weight of such motor vehicles, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H. R. 1668. A bill to provide for the taxation of incomes in the District of Columbia, and to repeal certain provisions of law relating to the taxation of intangible personal property in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H. R. 1669. A bill to increase the motor-vehicle fuel tax in the District of Columbia, and to provide for the better administration thereof; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H. R. 1670. A bill to provide for a tax on the transfers of estates of decedents; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H. R. 1671. A bill relating to the contributions of the United States toward defraying the expenses of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

H. R. 1672. A bill for the better assurance of the protection of persons within the several States from mob violence and

lynching, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1673. A bill to amend the Social Security Act by exempting from its provisions those pin boys in bowling alleys who were casually employed; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PETERSON of Florida:

H. R. 1674. A bill to provide for the recognition of the services of the civilian officials and employees, citizens of the United States, engaged in and about the construction of the Panama Canal; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. PETERSON of Georgia:

H. R. 1675. A bill to establish a national land policy, and to provide homesteads free of debt for actual farm families; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. POWERS:

H. R. 1676. A bill for the better assurance of the protection of persons within the several States from mob violence and lynching, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 1677. A bill to prohibit discrimination on account of maximum age in employment directly and indirectly under the United States; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

H. R. 1678. A bill to provide for the establishment of one infantry battalion of Negro troops as a part of the National Guard of the State of New Jersey; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 1679. A bill to amend the Air Commerce Act to provide for the safety of passengers in aircraft; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 1680. A bill imposing an excise tax with respect to the importation of certain earthenware and chinaware; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1681. A bill to provide adequate compensation for dependents of agents and inspectors of the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RAMSPECK:

H. R. 1682. A bill to amend the Civil Service Act of January 16, 1883 (22 Stat. 403); to the Committee on the Civil Service.

By Mr. WALTER:

H. R. 1683. A bill to increase the punishment for espionage; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COLLINS:

H. J. Res. 51. Joint resolution to equalize the application and enforcement of certain provisions of the revenue acts; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. J. Res. 52. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States fixing the terms of office of Representatives in Congress; to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

H. J. Res. 53. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. J. Res. 54. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. J. Res. 55. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. J. Res. 56. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JENKS of New Hampshire:

H. J. Res. 57. Joint resolution to provide for the completion of the Navy and Marine Memorial; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. LUDLOW:

H. J. Res. 58. Joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States of America to proclaim October 11, 1939, General Pulaski's Memorial Day for the observance and commemoration of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MAPES:

H. J. Res. 59. Joint Resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to taxes on certain incomes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. J. Res. 60. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to taxes on certain incomes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SNYDER:

H. J. Res. 61. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to taxes on certain incomes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BROWN of Georgia:

H. R. 1684. A bill for the relief of the legal representatives of the estate of John H. Christy; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1685. A bill for the relief of F. C. Pennington; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1686. A bill to authorize the award of the Congressional Medal of Honor to Tom Silver; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CANNON of Florida:

H. R. 1687. A bill for the relief of Zook Palm Nurseries, Inc., a Florida corporation; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1688. A bill for the relief of Mike L. Blank; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. COLLINS:

H. R. 1689. A bill to provide compensation for Brig. Gen. George E. Leach for the risk and hazard involved in aerial flights performed in the execution of his duties; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CUMMINGS:

H. R. 1690. A bill granting a pension to Robert C. Humphrey; to the Committee on Pensions.

H. R. 1691. A bill for relief of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Johnson; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1692. A bill granting a pension to Margaret M. Boardman; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DUNCAN:

H. R. 1693. A bill for the relief of certain claimants who suffered loss by flood in, at, or near Bean Lake in Platte County, in the State of Missouri, during the month of March 1934; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. THOMAS F. FORD:

H. R. 1694. A bill for the relief of Bozzani Motors, Ltd.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. JENKS of New Hampshire:

H. R. 1695. A bill granting a pension to Bertha C. Keith; to the Committee on Pensions.

H. R. 1696. A bill granting a pension to Ida B. Hunt; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JOHNSON of West Virginia:

H. R. 1697. A bill granting a pension to Herman Meikle; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1698. A bill granting a pension to Robert Melvin Palmer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1699. A bill granting an increase of pension to Orrie S. McCutcheon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1700. A bill granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Stag; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1701. A bill for the relief of Sol J. Hyman; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1702. A bill for the relief of Charles E. Bryant; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1703. A bill granting a pension to Clara L. Dolman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1704. A bill granting a pension to Hosea F. Dearth; to the Committee on Pensions.

H. R. 1705. A bill granting a pension to Maria J. Way; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1706. A bill granting a pension to John D. Pearson; to the Committee on Pensions.

H. R. 1707. A bill granting an increase of pension to Isabel Postlethwait; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1708. A bill granting an increase of pension to Mack C. Ratcliff; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

H. R. 1709. A bill for the relief of John H. Gatts; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1710. A bill for the relief of Walling Oswald Naumann; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

H. R. 1711. A bill granting a pension to Margaret E. Clutts; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1712. A bill granting a pension to J. E. Barrows; to the Committee on Pensions.

H. R. 1713. A bill for the relief of William Lester Taylor; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

H. R. 1714. A bill for the relief of Robert R. Trosper; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

H. R. 1715. A bill to place Harold Staats, formerly captain, Officers' Reserve Corps, on the emergency officers' retired list; to the Committee on Pensions.

H. R. 1716. A bill granting a pension to Luther R. Drum; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1717. A bill for the relief of George Yusko; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 1718. A bill for the relief of Robert C. Chaney; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

H. R. 1719. A bill granting back pay to Auguste C. Loiseau; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1720. A bill granting an increase of pension to Isabel Gammon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1721. A bill granting an increase of pension to Sarah Roush; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1722. A bill granting an increase of pension to Eddie L. Fetty; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1723. A bill granting an increase of pension to America E. Dye; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1724. A bill granting an increase of pension to Emily L. Watkins; to the Committee on Pensions.

H. R. 1725. A bill for the relief of E. W. Jones; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1726. A bill for the relief of O. C. Stewart; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1727. A bill for the relief of James L. Barnett; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

H. R. 1728. A bill for the relief of Sherman W. White; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1729. A bill for the relief of James Monroe Caplinger; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1730. A bill granting a pension to Charles Lycans; to the Committee on Pensions.

H. R. 1731. A bill granting a pension to Araminta Webb; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1732. A bill granting a pension to Ruby McIntosh; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1733. A bill granting a pension to James R. Gibbs; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1734. A bill granting a pension to Mamie Cartmell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1735. A bill granting a pension to Unoca Ferguson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1736. A bill granting a pension to Albert B. McDaniel; to the Committee on Pensions.

H. R. 1737. A bill granting a pension to Henry B. Lyons; to the Committee on Pensions.

H. R. 1738. A bill granting a pension to Harold A. Staats; to the Committee on Pensions.

H. R. 1739. A bill granting a pension to Mary Chapman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1740. A bill granting a pension to Juna Vista Murphy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1741. A bill granting a pension to William W. Parsons; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KINZER:

H. R. 1742. A bill granting a pension to Frances C. Strickler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1743. A bill granting a pension to Bertha R. Ettner; to the Committee on Pensions.

H. R. 1744. A bill granting a pension to Ella E. McMichael; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LANHAM:

H. R. 1745. A bill to amend and correct application for copyright filed by Effie Canning Carlton on February 10, 1915, with the register of copyrights and bearing renewal registration No. 6,384, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Patents.

H. R. 1746. A bill granting a pension to Samuel D. Russell; to the Committee on Pensions.

H. R. 1747. A bill granting a pension to Robert C. Wood; to the Committee on Pensions.

H. R. 1748. A bill for the relief of Virgil Buzard; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 1749. A bill for the relief of S. V. Schup; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McCORMACK:

H. R. 1750. A bill to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of the Union Iron Works; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MAAS:

H. R. 1751. A bill for the relief of the present leader of the United States Navy Band and officer in charge of the Navy School of Music; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. MACIEJEWSKI:

H. R. 1752. A bill granting a pension to Sophie M. Peterson; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. POWERS:

H. R. 1753. A bill granting a pension to Rebekah E. R. Ramsey; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1754. A bill granting a pension to Mary Tiger; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1755. A bill granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth H. Nichols; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1756. A bill granting a pension to Mary Quirk; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1757. A bill for the relief of Theodore Rosenberg; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

H. R. 1758. A bill for the relief of Agnes M. Ailsop; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1759. A bill for the relief of Mamie Adams; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1760. A bill for the relief of Maxwell S. Turner; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky:

H. R. 1761. A bill granting an increase of pension to Millie Wells; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SCHAEFER of Illinois:

H. R. 1762. A bill granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Straube; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1763. A bill granting a pension to Mary J. Woolridge; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1764. A bill granting a pension to Sarah E. Linder; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1765. A bill granting a pension to Minnie Mancell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1766. A bill granting a pension to Martha Jones; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1767. A bill granting a pension to Nettie E. Campbell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1768. A bill granting a pension to Antonia Kuehn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SNYDER:

H. R. 1769. A bill granting an increase of pension to Martha J. Ansel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1770. A bill granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth M. Honsaker; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1771. A bill granting a pension to James F. Hugh; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1772. A bill granting a pension to Eva E. Hugh; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SWEENEY:

H. R. 1773. A bill for the relief of Steve Mejak; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

6. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the Free Federation of Labor of San Juan, Puerto Rico, petitioning consideration of their resolution, House Concurrent Resolution No. 3, dated August 22, 1938, with reference to the Fair Labor Standards Act; to the Committee on Labor.

7. Also, petition of the Kiwanis International, of Chicago, Ill., petitioning consideration of their resolution dated June 30, 1938, with reference to the difference between labor and capital; to the Committee on Labor.

8. Also, petition of the Alabama Merchants' Association, of Birmingham, Ala., petitioning consideration of their resolution in reference to proposed chain-store legislation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

9. Also, petition of the Textile Workers Organizing Committee, of Huntsville, Ala., petitioning consideration of their resolution dated November 9, 1938, with reference to welfare; to the Committee on Labor.

10. Also, petition of the United Spanish War Veterans, Birmingham, Ala., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the medical and contact unit in Birmingham; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

11. Also, petition of the International Association of Fire Fighters, Anniston, Ala., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the Revenue Act of 1936; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

12. Also, petition of the International Association of Fire Chiefs, New York, N. Y., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the income-tax law; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

13. Also, petition of the Regular Republican Club, New York, petitioning consideration of their resolution dated November 4, 1938, with reference to the Dies committee; to the Committee on Rules.

14. Also, petition of the General Society of Mayflower Descendants, New York, petitioning consideration of their resolution dated October 21, 1938, with reference to the Dies committee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

15. Also, petition of the American Gold Star Mothers of the World War, Inc., Richmond Hill, N. Y., petitioning consideration of their resolution dated September 26 to 29, 1938, with reference to friendly international relations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

16. Also, petition of the Western Association of State Game and Fish Commissioners, San Francisco, Calif., petitioning consideration of their resolutions passed September 1 and 2, 1938, with reference to Federal aid in the Wildlife Restoration Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

17. Also, petition of the Straight Forward Lodge, 1196, Brackenridge, Pa., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to wage cuts; to the Committee on Labor.

18. Also, petition of the Federation of Flat Glass Workers of America, Tarentum, Pa., petitioning consideration of their resolution dated August 28, 1938, with reference to wage cuts; to the Committee on Labor.

19. Also, petition of the Maine Independent Oil Dealers' Association, Portland, Maine, petitioning consideration of their resolution dated September 9, 1938, with reference to the Monopoly Investigating Committee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

20. Also, petition of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers, Lodge No. 1236, Pennsylvania, Beaver, Pa., petitioning consideration of their resolution dated September 22, 1938, with reference to wage cuts; to the Committee on Labor.

21. Also, petition of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers, Lodge No. 1236, Pennsylvania, Beaver,

Pa., petitioning consideration of their resolution dated September 22, 1938, with reference to the old-age pension; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

22. Also, petition of the Western Pennsylvania Unity Conference, Tarentum, Pa., petitioning consideration of their resolution dated August 1938, with reference to Federal low-cost housing; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

23. Also, petition of the Western Pennsylvania Unity Conference, Tarentum, Pa., petitioning consideration of their resolution dated August 28, 1938, with reference to wages and hours; to the Committee on Labor.

24. Also, petition of Clyde C. Cleveland, president, Local No. 817, Carpenters Union of America, Bessemer, Ala., petitioning consideration of their resolution dated August 17, 1938, with reference to the Wages and Hours Act; to the Committee on Labor.

25. Also, petition of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, New Castle, Pa., petitioning consideration of their resolution adopted August 28, 1938, with reference to cuts in the wages of its workers; to the Committee on Labor.

26. Also, petition of the city of Milwaukee, Wis., petitioning consideration of their resolution adopted November 28, 1938, with reference to the use of signs advertising the sale of beer and ale; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

27. Also, petition of the Grand Army of the Republic, Los Angeles, Calif., petitioning consideration of their resolution dated September 1938, with reference to the erection of an equestrian statue of Gen. Robert E. Lee in the Arlington National Cemetery; to the Committee on the Library.

28. Also, petition of B. J. Smith, county clerk, Santa Ana, Calif., petitioning consideration of a resolution adopted by the board of supervisors of Orange County, Calif., with reference to old-age benefits; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

29. Also, petition of Kenneth Meiklejohn, on behalf of delegates to the National Antiwar Congress, held in Washington, May 28 to 30, 1938, petitioning consideration of their petition with reference to neutrality; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

30. Also, petition of the Steel Workers' Independent Union, Inc., East Chicago, Ind., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the Wagner Labor Relations Act and the Walsh-Healey Act; to the Committee on Labor.

31. Also, petition of the Weirton Steel Employees' Security League, Strip Steel Unit, Weirton, W. Va., petitioning consideration of their resolution dated July 11, 1938, with reference to the National Labor Relations Board; to the Committee on Labor.

32. Also, petition of employees' representatives of the Weirton Steel Co., Weirton, W. Va., petitioning consideration of their resolution dated July 12, 1938, with reference to the National Labor Relations Board; to the Committee on Labor.

33. Also, petition of the American Newspaper Guild, New York, petitioning consideration of their resolution dated June 13 to 17, 1938, with reference to Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

34. Also, petition of the Arizona Wool Growers Association, Phoenix, Ariz., petitioning consideration of their resolution dated July 13 and 14, 1938, concerning the separation of the Forest Service from the Department of Agriculture; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

35. Also, petition of Charles H. Gifford, 6 Lorraine Terrace, Allston, Mass., petitioning consideration of documents with reference to the United States district court at Boston, in the State of Massachusetts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

36. Also, petition of the National Association of Manufacturers, New York, petitioning consideration of the final results of a survey made by the National Association of Manufacturers on the sentiment of investors toward the investment of new capital; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

37. Also, petition of the Central Committee of the Southern Coast, Puerto Rico, petitioning consideration of a request to

secure a bonus by backing a bill to be introduced in Congress by our Resident Commissioner, the Honorable SANTIAGO IGLESIAS; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

38. Also, petition of the National Farm Loan Association, Decatur, Ala., petitioning consideration of their resolution adopted August 8 and 9, 1938, with reference to interest rate on loans; to the Committee on Agriculture.

39. Also, petition of the United Mine Workers of America, Morrisdale, Pa., petitioning consideration of their resolution adopted by the members of Local Union No. 6240, with reference to imported oil, hydroelectricity, and natural gas; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

40. Also, petition of the Northern Baptist Convention, New York, N. Y., petitioning consideration of their resolution dated May 26 to 31, 1938, with reference to the international armament race; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

41. Also, petition of D. G. Esslinger, Jasper, Ala., petitioning consideration of his plan relative to employment of men and women; to the Committee on Labor.

42. Also, petition of Hollywood Anti-Nazi League for the Defense of American Democracy, Hollywood, Calif., petitioning consideration of their resolution approved August 24, 1938, with reference to the Dies committee; to the Committee on Rules.

43. Also, petition of the National Farm Loan Association, Cullman, Ala., petitioning consideration of their resolution dated August 23, 1938, with reference to interest rates; to the Committee on Agriculture.

44. Also, petition of the Sheet Metal Workers' International Association, Washington, D. C., petitioning consideration of their Resolution No. 1, by Local Union No. 28, New York City, with reference to President Roosevelt's recovery program; to the Committee on Appropriations.

45. Also, petition of Labor's Non-Partisan League, Detroit, Mich., petitioning consideration of their resolution dated August 26, 1938, with reference to the Dies committee; to the Committee on Rules.

46. Also, petition of the American Legion Post No. 13, Brooklyn, N. Y., petitioning consideration of their resolution dated December 5, 1938, with reference to the Dies committee; to the Committee on Rules.

47. Also, petition of Mrs. Carrie Jones, Winfield, Ala., petitioning to hold the Wagner Labor Relations Act as it is at present; to the Committee on Labor.

48. Also, petition of the Louisiana Teachers Association, Baton Rouge, La., petitioning consideration of their resolution passed November 19, No. 139, with reference to the National Youth Administration; to the Committee on Education.

49. By Mr. RICH: Petition from Union No. 1, Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Jersey Shore, Pa., asking the Congress to pass legislation to prevent the advertising of alcoholic beverages by press and radio; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

50. Also, petition from businessmen of Williamsport, Pa., asking that the National Labor Relations Act be revised; to the Committee on Labor.

SENATE

THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1939

The Chaplain, Rev. Zeb Barney T. Phillips, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Loving Father of mankind, who hast revealed the vastness of the universe in the blue depths of the sky, whose immensities are lit by shining stars beyond the strength of mind to follow, enable us, as we bow before Thy glory, to realize Thy wonderful nearness to us, for we are Thy spirit-born children linked by nature, love, and choice to Thy mighty being. May this vision make all fears to fade and a divine strength to pulse within, that we may bring courage to our exacting duties and a sweet reasonableness to every day's most quiet need. To think of Thee is rest, to know Thee is eternal life, to see Thee is the end of all desire, and

to serve Thee is perfect freedom and everlasting joy. Thus we commit ourselves, O gracious Father, into Thy holy keeping. In the spirit of Him whom heaven and earth adore, Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday, January 4, 1939, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. MINTON. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Adams	Donahay	La Follette	Russell
Andrews	Downey	Lee	Schwartz
Austin	Ellender	Lewis	Schweilenbach
Bailey	Frazier	Logan	Sheppard
Bankhead	George	Lucas	Smathers
Barbour	Gerry	Lundeen	Smith
Barkley	Gibson	McCarran	Taft
Bilbo	Gillette	McKellar	Thomas, Okla.
Borah	Glass	Maloney	Thomas, Utah
Bridges	Green	Mead	Tobey
Brown	Guffey	Miller	Townsend
Bulow	Gurney	Minton	Truman
Burke	Harrison	Murray	Tydings
Byrd	Hatch	Neely	Vandenberg
Byrnes	Hayden	Norris	Van Nuys
Capper	Herring	Nye	Wagner
Caraway	Hill	O'Mahoney	Walsh
Chavez	Holman	Overton	Wheeler
Clark, Idaho	Holt	Pepper	White
Clark, Mo.	Hughes	Pittman	Wiley
Connally	Johnson, Calif.	Radcliffe	
Danaher	Johnson, Colo.	Reed	
Davis	King	Reynolds	

Mr. BARKLEY. I announce that the Senator from Arizona [Mr. ASHURST] is absent, attending the session of the Supreme Court.

Mr. AUSTIN. I announce that the Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY] is temporarily absent from the Senate, being engaged in the Supreme Court of the United States.

I further announce that the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE] and the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. SHIPSTEAD] are necessarily absent.

Mr. WALSH. I announce the absence of my colleague [Mr. LODGE] because of illness.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty-nine Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

REGENT OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

The VICE PRESIDENT. Under authority of section 5581 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (U. S. C., title 20, ch. 3, sec. 43), the Chair reappoints the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY] as a member of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

GOLDEN GATE INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION COMMISSION

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair appoints the Senator from California [Mr. DOWNEY] as a member on the part of the Senate of the United States Golden Gate International Exposition Commission, established by Public Resolution 52, approved July 9, 1937, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. Wm. G. McAdoo.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF

The VICE PRESIDENT. Under authority of section 4863 of the Revised Statutes, the Chair appoints the Senator from Utah [Mr. KING] as a director of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON FORESTRY

The VICE PRESIDENT. Under authority of Senate Concurrent Resolution 31 of the Seventy-fifth Congress, the Chair appoints the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CLARK] as a member on the part of the Senate of the Joint Committee on Forestry,